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Home Department—Public.
12th November 1888:—
No. 2965.—Notifies the arrangments to be made for the reception of the Marquess of Lansdowne on his arrival to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of Iudia
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No. 3067.—Notifies time of arrival of the Marquess of Lansdowne at Howrah Station
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No. 3119.—Announces the arrival of the Marquess of Lansdowne at Calcutts, and the assumption of office of Governor-General of India by him
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be thrown. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{618}{81-2}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 26th June 1888.

Read-

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for the year

RESOLUTION.

The administration of the Department remained in the hands of Colonel
H. R. Thuillier, R.E., who was confirmed in the appointment of SurveyorGeneral on the death of Colonel G. C. DePree in February 1887. The Revenue and Trigonometrical Branches continued to be under the superintendence, respectively, of Colonel J. Sconce, S.C., and Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E.

Number of parties.

2. The various operations were carried on by 25 different parties.

3. One party continued the secondary triangulation on the Coromandel

Coast, carrying the chain of triangles from Madras to a distance of 170 miles, a little beyond Nellore. Owing to bad weather and sickness, the party did hot succeed in continuing the triangulation northwards so as to unite with the operations of the previous year. A gap of 80 miles was thus left over for the following season.

The number of topographical survey parties was reduced from ten in 1885-86 to eight in the year under report, the Cutch and Deccan parties having been transferred to the Central Provinces to take up the traverse surveys of districts coming under revision of settlement. Two out of the eight parties were employed partly on topographical and partly on Forest surveys in Bombay. A topographical section was, however, added to the cadastral party in Burma with the view of completing the topography of hill ranges in the Akyab district; and the Punjab traverse party also made some original surveys of portions of Native States. The two parties in Bombay, one party in Baluchistan, one in the Miraphr district, North-Western Provinces, and one in the Himalayae, were employed in continuation of the operations of the preceding year. A second party was sent (from Rajputana) to Baluchistan to aid in the general survey of that country and for special survey work on the frontier required by the Military authorities. Another party was transferred to Madras from Mysore, and it took up the survey of the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The area remaining to be topographically surveyed in that Presidency was, on the suggestion of the Government of India, made over to the Imperial Survey Department, with the view of accelerating the completion of revenue surveys in Madras by the local Survey Department. The eighth topographical party made a survey of the Nicobar Islanda, mainly with the object of meeting the requirements of navigation. A portion of the coast of the Little Andaman Island was also surveyed at the request of the Chief Commissioner of Port Blair.

The aggregate area topographically surveyed on various scales by all the parties amounted to 17,510 square miles, as compared with an outturn of 19,162 square miles surveyed in 1885-86 by ten parties.

Native soldiers were attached to the two Baluchistan, the Mirzapur, and the Himalaya parties for training in survey work.

It may be explained that the reduction in the number of topographical survey parties to meet demands for revenue surveys is due to the fact that the latter class of work cannot be postponed without entuiling loss of State revenues, whereas topographical surveys, however useful, may be postponed without serious detriment to the administration.

5. The Forest surveys in Bombay were, as already mentioned, carried on by sections of two topographical survey the Belgaum District, Southern Circle, and partly in the Thana district, Northern Circle. In the Southern Circle the work comprises the preparation of a skeleton map showing the survey of Forest boundaries, any details that are considered necessary being filled in afterwards by the Forest Department, whereas in the Northern Circle the Forest reserves have to be surveyed in full

Two small forests in the Gorakhpur district, North-Western Provinces, were surveyed by the cadastral survey party employed there.

The Forest survey party in Burma was unable to continue its work in the Prome district on account of the unsettled state of that part of the country. Two European surveyors and a few sub-surveyors were sent to Upper Burma, and the remainder of the party was transferred to the Zamayi Forests, Pegu district, where preliminary triangulation and traversing constituted the chief The outturn of final survey was very small.

Work. The outturn of final survey was very small.

6. Five out of six cadastral survey parties continued with little change the operations of previous years. They were employed in (1) the Bilaspur and Raipur districts, Central Provinces; (2) in the Basti, and (3) the Gorakhpur and Tarai, districts of the North-Western Provinces; (4) in the Darrang and Nowgong districts, Assam; and (5) in the Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa districts, Burma. The sixth party was divided into three sections, two of which were engaged in Bengal, on the cadastral survey respectively, of the Sankarpur Wards' State, Dinagepore district, and the Government Estate of Angul, Orissa district. The third section took up the survey of the town of Calcutta, which comprises the survey of boundaries of separate properties paying revenue to comprises the survey of boundaries of separate properties paying revenue to Government, in addition to the ordinary particulars concerning streets and houses, and the collection of information regarding owners of properties required for the Calcutta Collectorate.

There was a slight interruption in the progress of cadastral survey operations in the Bilaspur district, owing to the partial scarcity caused by the failure of autumn crops in 1886. Two detachments from Bilaspur party were therefore sent to Raipur. The total outturn of survey work was, notwithstanding, 259 square miles more, and the average cost Rs. 36-13 per square mile less, as compared with the previous year. The average cost of operations in the Basti district increased during the year under report by Rs. 40-8-10 per square mile. This is accounted for by the unprecedented and extremely minute subdivision of property met with, the average size of fields being 0.27 of an acre. With the view of effecting a speedy completion of the cadastral survey of Gorakhpur, the view of effecting a speedy completion of the cadastral survey of Gorakhpur, the party employed therein was enlarged, resulting in a larger outturn of work and a diminution of the cost per square mile. The experiment of employing Patwaris as surveyors in place of amins was tried during the year for the first time in the Tarai district. The Patwaris showed dissatisfaction at first, and it was difficult to train the men; but the plan proved successful in the end, and it is reported that some excellent work was turned out.

7. Traverse surveys were continued by one party in the Gurdaspur,
Gujranwala, and Shahpur districts of the Traverse surveys. Punjab, and by five parties in the Raipur,

Jubbulpore-Damoh, Sconi-Chhindwara, Saugor-Narsinghpur, and Sambalpur districts of the Central Provinces. The total areas traversed are 6,085 square miles in the Punjab and 10,076 square miles in the Central Provinces. Some outlying portions of Sikh States were surveyed by the Punjab party with the view of completing the topographical maps of that part of the country. A special survey was also made in the Gurdaspur district bordering on Kashmir territory, for the purpose of settling a dispute between British and Kashmir cultivators as regards the rights to water from irrigation channels. It is satisfactory to notice that the cost of traverse surveys in the Raipur district, Central Provinces, was reduced so low as Rs. 19-7 per square mile.

- 8. As only one officer was available for the superintendence of Astronomical work, the telegraphic longitude operations were suspended. The latitude observations were extended to the south of Jubbulpore, and observations completed at five stations.
- 9. Observations for registration of Tides were taken at 17 ports in India,

 Burma, the Andamans, Ceylon, and Aden.

 A new Tidal Observatory was established
 at Akyab, while that at Dublat, near the mouth of the Hooghly, was swept
 away by a cyclone in September 1836. The spirit-levelling operations consisted of six sections:—(1) from Tuticorin to Madura; (2) from Madura to
 Trichinopoly and Tanjore; (3) from Trichinopoly to Erode; (4) from Shoranur
 to Cochin Tidal Station; (5) from Kárwár Tidal Station to Marmagao; and
 (6) from Agoada Fort Jetty to Agoada. The heights of 418 permanent
 bench marks and of 6 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were
 finally determined.
- Two detachments, one of which was supplemented by a section of the Geographical surveys in Upper Burma. Forest survey party on the suspension of work in the Prome district, were employed on geographical surveys in Upper Burma. One of these detachments under Major Hobday completed the reconnaissance surveys of an aggregate area of 11,000 square miles lying partly in the Shan States and the Ruby Mines district, partly in the Yaw country, and partly in the Yemethin, Mehtilla, Mandalay, and Kyaukse districts. The survey of the town of Mandalay was also continued. The second detachment, under Colonel Woodthorpe, accompanied the Military expedition that proceeded from Manipur to the Chindwin district. Colonel Woodthorpe, with his assistant Mr. Ogle, succeeded in carrying the triangulation connected with the main series of India from Manipur to the Chindwin district.
- 11. An account of the explorations in Nepal and Thibet by explorer M. H.

 Trans-Himmlayan Explorations.

 has been separately published, illustrated by a map of the routes; and appended to the report under review are Notes by Colonel H. C. Tanner, with sketch maps of explorations in Bhutan and on the Sangpo river, made respectively by explorers R. N. and K. P. The latter went into Thibet in the year 1880, in company with a Chinese lama. Explorer K. P. was sold as a slave in the Pemakoi country, and managing to escape has returned with information, which, combined with an account given by a Mongolian lama, has enabled Colonel Tanner to construct an amended chart of the Sangpo river.
- 12. The progress of work in the Head-Quarters Offices at Calcutta was satisfactory. The number of maps published amounted to 4,155, of which 3,843 were cadastral maps. 178,398 maps, valued at Rs. 1,36,344, were issued; and the income from map sales amounted to Rs. 9,254. Owing to the contraction of cadastral and topographical surveys, and the employment of a larger number of field parties on traverse surveys, the number of original maps received for reproduction by photography was much below the average.

The work of the Drawing Office has greatly increased in connection with the mapping of surveys and reconnaissances of the Afghan Boundary Commission and by urgent demands for maps of Burma and Baluchistan. A new edition of the map of India on the large scale of 32 miles to the inch has been taken in hand, and it is also proposed to prepare an outline map on the same scale, which will be useful for representing lines of railway, canals, &c.

Experiments were continued with the view of introducing the aid of photography for reproducing the Indian Atlas sheets in lieu of hand-engraving. Reproduction by photozincography has proved a failure, but the experiment of first photographing the map from a manuscript drawing and then transferring it to

copper by the photo-electrotype process, shows that this method is well adapted to take the place of hand-engraving for maps required for temporary use and which are likely to be superseded by later editions.

The heliogravure processes have been utilized largely for the reproduction of drawings for the Archæological Survey and for a technical art series. In the Appendix are specimens of collotype printing.

36,969 mathematical instruments, valued at Rs. 1,91,183, were added to the serviceable stock, and 37,391 serviceable instruments, valued at Rs. 1,83,519, were issued on indent.

18. The work of the computing branch of the office at Dehra made satisfactory progress, and several publications containing results of the final reduction

of operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were made.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg. on the margin, to the Surveyor-General of India, and to the Foreign and Military Departments, for information. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

> E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE, 1888.

The month under review is meteorologically one of the most important throughout the year.

It usually sees the commencement of the rains over almost the whole of India, and the relative distribution and copiousness of the total monsoon rainfall can not infrequently be gauged from the rainfall of this month. The setting in of the rains is normally a very different phenomenon on the Bengal side to what it is on the western side of India.

In the former region the change to the wet season takes place on the whole gradually. The southerly winds which blow in from the Bay and pass as east and south-east winds along the face of the mountain belt become steadily damper and cooler, and finally a rush of saturated air coming from the far south spreads over the greater part of Northern India and the change to the rains is completed.

In Lower Bengal the rains usually set in about the second week in June, in the North-Western Povinces sometime during the latter half of the month, and in the Punjab hardly before July. On the West Coast the setting in of the rainy season is usually more sudden and more striking. A slight but important change in the wind direction takes place in the shape of a shift from about west-north-west to west-south-west, and a strong, cool and saturated current suddenly replaces the moderate and warm wind which has previously prevailed. The admixture of the two currents usually results in great electrical disturbance, and as the monsoon travels up the West Coast its appearance is accompanied by severe thunder-storms. The rains ordinarily commence in Ceylon in the middle of May and reach Bombay about the 5th of June. On the present occasion the setting in of the rains has been accompanied by several abnormal features, which apparently have been principally attributable to unusual conditions over the Bay of Bengal. The distributions of pressure and of temperature and the prevailing direction of the winds in the months preceding that in which the rains ordinarily appear had all been such as to promise an early and good monsoon, and the weather experienced over India during the first ten days of the month went far to fulfil this promise. During these ten days rain in fairly large amounts fell all along the West Coast and around the shores of the Gulf of Martaban, and showers in the Central Provinces and in Upper Burmah, while in Bengal and Assam there was general though slight rain and in Upper India frequent falls and all the appearance of the monsoon. These favourable conditions did not, however, last beyond the first ten days. On the 11th there was hardly any indraught of monsoon winds into Northern India. A moderate south-westerly and westerly wind blew on the West Coast, and passed over the Pay take wind's direction was also westerly and south-westerly without any tendency to draw into south and south-east at the head

On the disappearance of the damp south-easterly winds which blew up the Gangetic plain between the 1st and the 10th or 11th of the month, a period of calms and variable airs commenced over Northern India. These lasted until the 13th, after which the north-westerly winds which are characteristic of the hot season set in, and lasted with some temporary interruptions until the 26th. During this period the only rain which fell over North-Western and

Northern India occurred during dust or thunderstorms, and was in no way connected with the monsoon. During the same period the air motion was generally feeble and irregular on the West Coast, and though the current from the Bombay side penetrated into the Central Provinces, and gave some fain there, the amounts were generally abnormally small and insignificant. In fact the only region in which rain fell to any extent was Burmah, where some rairly large amounts were recorded.

Owing to the cessation of the rains in Northern India and the appearance there of the north-westerly winds above alluded to, very high temperatures were experienced over that part of India. The thermometer began to rise quickly directly the rain ceased, and by the 13th or 14th excessive temperatures were reported from Bengal. At this time the temperature in Bengal was higher than it had been for many years past, and the heat all over Orissa and Lower and West Bengal was most exceptional. This area of excessively high temperature apparently travelled slowly up the Gangetic plain and Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, and finally Peshawar experienced one after the other excessive heat.

The following table which gives the highest maxima, and the date of their occurrence for several stations in Northern India shows the progress northwestward of this wave of heat:

		Stations.		Highest maximum recorded.	Mean tem- perature of same day.	Relative hu- midity of same day.	Date.
Calculta Burdwan	n, ellente di sprin, er	9		106.8	95.7	61 55	14th
Benares			***	114'3	1018	30	2310
Allahabad			400	114.3	103.1	35	23rd
Delhi			, ***	114'0	103.6	37	25th
Ludhiana				112'8	100'0	32	25th
Peshawar			+ 6.4	118.0	99'9	44	27t1

This table shows very clearly the intense heat which prevailed at this time. The highest maximum reported was 118° at Peshawar, but relatively cool nights were experienced at this station, and the mean temperature for the 24 hours was lower than at the stations in the North-Western Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab, where the actual maxima were lower. The highest mean temperatures were at Allahabad and Delhi. In Bengal both the maxima and the daily means were lower than at stations further to the north-westward, but the heat appears to have been more trying in Bengal than elsewhere, partly probably on account of its unusualness and partly on account of the relatively high state of humidity in the atmosphere.

As mentioned above, the north-westerly winds and dry weather lasted roughly until the 26th. On that day a change which had been showly developing began to affect the weather. This change came from the western side of India. The force of the monsoon began to steadily increase from Ceylon northward as far as Sind, and the current gradually extended into the Central and North-West Provinces. It occasioned rain over these regions, and by the 28th was blowing along the face of the North-West Himalayas as a south-east wind and brought up rain as far as the east of the Punjab. On the West Coast this increase in the strength and depth of the monsoon current was accompanied by heavy falls of rain, and the general appearance of the weather at the close of the month was more promising than it had been at any time since the withdrawal of the monsoon in the early days of the month.

The concluding table shows very clearly the general feebleness of the monsoon during the past month. Only in the districts of Assam, the Berars, the Konkan, Malabar, Burmah, and Ceylon was the monthly average rainfall exceeded; in all other districts it was in defect. The greatest deficiency was in Northern India and more especially in Bengal and Orissa. In Northern Bengal the total rainfall was only 4 inches instead of the normal 18 inches; in Lower Bengal it

was 4 inches instead of the normal 12 inches, and in Orissa 21 inches instead of 7 inches. In many other districts the defect was nearly as large, and in Sind there was no rain whatever.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June, 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.		Number of stations.	Average rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June, 1888.
Punjab, West		7	1'40	-0.82
East		4	3'96	-1.00
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic		9	6.12	-3'44
Cis-Gangetic		3	3.83	- 2'42
Behar		2	6.64	-4.18
Northern Bengal	'000	2	17'99	-14'06
Assam—Cachar	414	3	19'89	+ 7'97
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur		2	12:35	-8.07
Orissa—Northern Circars	***	6	6.99	-4.52
Central Provinces, South		7	8.80	-3.97
Berar-Khandeish	000	2	6.06	+ 1:20
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nerbudda		8	4.85	-2.41
Sind-Cutch	***	3	0,33	-0.53
Guzerat	- 11	0	5.68	-1.60
Konkan	***		22.10	+1.71
	1 * 1		5.28	-0.71
Deccan—Hyderabad	400	2	32'23	+ 10.03
Malabar	***		2.04	-1.01
Mysore—Bellary	***	4 6	1.79	-0.64
Carnatic	***		25.46	+ 5.65
Lower Burmah	6.11	2	8.17	+ 2.43
Ceylon	***		017	T - 43

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 5th July, 1888.

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 2nd, 1888.

In last week's summary of the weather it was mentioned that the rainfall in Assam and Burmah and more particularly at Cherrapunji. had increased very considerably, and this was taken as an indication that the monsoon current was increasing in volume and strength. The observations of the present week show that this increase has taken place, and the conditions now existing over India are more promising and more satisfactory than any that have prevailed since quite the commencement of June. This change to more favourable conditions has been brought about by two causes. In the first place, quite-at the commencement of the week under review, the monsoon current along the whole length of the West Coast from Ceylon to Sind increased in force and backed slightly towards south-west. With this higher force the current penetrated first into the Central Provinces and then into the North-Western Provinces, occasioning a considerable rise of humidity and cloud and some rain in those two regions. As rain commenced to fall in Upper India the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon rose in force and spread out over Bengal, and by the 28th monsoon conditions of high humidity, overcast skies, and rain were established over the whole of India, except the Carnatic and the Punjab. As rain continued to fall-heavily on the West Coast and moderately elsewhere-the monsoon conditions extended and intensified, and by the close of the week rainfall had extended to all parts of India, except the Carnatic, Sind, Rajputana, and the south of the Punjab. One very important feature in the meteorology of the past week is the fact that the abnormal conditions which have existed for so long over the head of the Bay have disappeared, at least for the time being, and steady south-westerly winds have prevailed over the Bay and on the Arakan Coast. From an account kindly telegraphed to this Department by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company Bombay, it would appear that normal monsoon weather prevailed over the Arabian Sea during the past week. The account says: "A moderate monsoon was experienced from Aden to the east of Socotra, with very sultry weather, but no thunder or lightning. Thence moderate winds and an unusually high sea, but no rain or thunder till 300 miles from Bombay, when frequent rain squalls passed over the vessel. The wind was sout h-west during the first part of the voyage, then veered to west-south-west, and finally at the close was from west.'

On the 25th the Chart showed a considerable increase in the force of the winds in Ceylon, and a slight increase on the West Coast, but at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal the winds were weaker, and the north-westerly winds in Upper India were stronger and steadier. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the Punjab, but the general distribution was hardly more favour, able than it had been for some days to any considerable advance of monsoon winds. The rainfall was slightly heavier in Southern and Central India, and rain in small amounts was falling over the head of the Bay. Temperature had risen in Upper India, and was very high all over the Upper Provinces. Taking all the changes into consideration, however, conditions appeared

slightly more promising than they had been for several days previously, the most favourable feature being the considerable increase in the Ceylon winds. On the 26th there occurred a slight but still distinct advance to more seasonable' conditions. The monsoon current had, without exception, increased on the West Coast, and very strong winds were reported from Colombo. Rain in larger amounts had fallen on the West Coast, and showers had occurred over Guzerat and the Central Provinces. This strong current had advanced right across the Central Provinces on this day, and had begun to appear in the North-Western Provinces, so that there had occurred a considerable increase of humidity over Upper India. Temperature had consequently fallen, except in the Punjab, where very high maximum temperatures still prevailed. The Chart of the next morning (the 27th) showed a still further extension of the Bombay current into Upper India, and an increase in the amount of cloud and of humidity in that region. At several places along the foot of the hills the wind was south-easterly. Very heavy rain had fallen in the West Coast districts, and at several places in Eastern India the rainfall had considerably increased. Strong monsoons were blowing on either side of India, and appearances were altogether favourable to a general burst of rainfall. On the 28th rain was reported from all parts of India, except the extreme north-west and the Carnatic. On the West Coast the amounts continued large, and at several places in Eastern India considerable falls were also reported. Humidity and cloud had increased over the greater part of the country, and, except in the northern and western districts of the Punjab, where very high maximum readings were still reported, the temperature has generally fallen. On the morning of the 29th pressure was decreasing generally, and steep gradients prevailed. Moderately strong monsoon currents prevailed, and rain had fallen in the same districts as on the previous day. In Malabar and the Konkan the amounts continued large. The thermometer in the Western Punjab still recorded high maximum temperatures, but on the whole there was a general tendency towards decreasing temperature. The Chart of the 30th showed that the monsoon current at the head of the Bay had fallen lighter, while that on the West Coast had increased. Rain had fallen generally, though the amounts on the West Coast were not so heavy as on the previous day. Rain was falling in parts of the Punjab, and temperature had consequently decreased in that Province. On the 1st favourable monsoon conditions were shown over nearly the whole country. Rain had fallen generally and moderately heavily, and temperature had decreased over nearly the whole of India.

The table of rainfall at the close of this report exhibits much more favourable returns than those of the past two weeks. The change to normal monsoon conditions did not, as is shown above, occur till after the middle of the week under review, so that there are still large tracts of country where the rainfall has again been much below the normal; but the number of districts reporting an excess is very much larger this week than last, and in those divisions where excess is common to both weeks the excess has become very much greater. Last week the only divisions reporting an excessive fall were South-Western India, Lower and Central Burmah, and Assam. In the present week an excessive rainfall is reported from the whole of Burmah, the whole of Assam, and the greater part of Bengal, from Oudh, from the whole of the West Coast districts, from the Berars, and from Hyderabad. The largest excess has been in Assam (Surma), where it amounts to 17½ inches. Very heavy and steady rain has been experienced in this division. At Cherrapunji the

average daily fall has exceeded 9 inches, the total for the week being 64.6 inches. Heavy falls were also recorded at several places in Burmah, the largest reported being 17 inches at Kyaukpyu. In Bengal rain began to fall heavily on the 28th, but the weekly totals are not generally large, though at one station in the Jalpaiguri division over 20 inches was recorded. In Chota Nagpur and Behar the rainfall, though very much heavier than it was last week, was nowhere excessive, and the normal average was only slightly exceeded. In Oudh there occurred some heavy falls, and the totals for some places in Sultanpur, Unoa, Lucknow, Bahraich, and Gonda were large. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the rainfall was not heavy, and the normal average was not reached. In the Southern Punjab, indeed, no rain at all fell. In Malabar all the districts report heavy rain, and the normal average was largely exceeded; the same is true of the Konkan, in both of which districts several places record weekly amounts exceeding 20 inches. The central parts of South Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the Berars, Guzerat, and Hyderabad (South) all had more than their normal amount, and several places within those divisions reported heavy falls. One station in the Surat district had over 18 inches, and several stations had between 5 and 10 inches within the week.

In all other parts of India, except those mentioned above, the rainfall has been deficient, but the amounts are generally not large. In Sind, Rajputana, and the west and south of the Punjab there has been either no rain or only a few drops.

The final column of the table, which gives the excess or defect of the division, expressed as a percentage, though showing that the seasonal rainfall is still largely deficient over a great part of the country, yet shows a much more satisfactory set of conditions than was the case last week. In several districts the defect which previously existed has been changed to an excess, and in other places, except in North-Western India, the percentage of defect has been largely decreased.

		RAIMFALL	JULY 3ND.	в виртис	RAINFALL	DATA FROM M JULY SND.	AY SATH TO
Provisce,	Division.	Average actual ratifall of division.	Average nor- mal ratefall of division,	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of scanon to date.	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 14th to July 20d,	Excess or de- fact of season- at rainfall caprensed as a per- centage.
BURMAIS	Tenasserim Lower Burmah Central do Upper do Arakan	ins. 10'38 7'75 8'59 3'13 22'17	ins. 9'00 4'17 3'39	ins. +1.38 +3.58 +5.20 +8.48	ins. 68:56 27:92 24:92 13:74 46:46	ins. 32'42 27'13 21'81 7 62'75	% +111 +3 +14 ? -26
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal Assam (Surma) Do. (Brahmaputra) Deltaic Bengal Central do. North do. Orissa Chota Nagpur Behar (South) Do. (North)	6'30 21'23 6'37 3'47 3'19 8'28 1'14 3'35 1'4t	3.88 3.69 4.49 2.26 2.34 5.11 3.44 2.60 2.50 2.67	+2'42 +17'54 +1'88 +1'21 +0'85 +3'17 -2'30 +0'75 -1'09 +0'70	17'47 55'61 21'43 8'98 8'91 23'08 5'47 5'47 3'20 8'83	26°06 38°80 24°75 14°25 13°38 32°12 11°29 10°41 7°56 10°37	-33 +43 -13 -37 -33 -28 -52 -47 -58 -15
North-West Prov- inces and Oudh.	North-West Provinces (East) Oudh (South) Do. (North) North-West (Central). North-West (West). North-West (aubmontane).	1'27 2'17 3'25 0'95 0'71	1'94 2'10 2'35 1'29 1'36	-0'67 +0'07 +0'90 -0'34 -0'65	2°51 3°12 4°82 1°74 1°49 3°64	5'23 5'42 6'76 3'79 4'10	-52 -42 -29 -54 -64
PUNJAB	Punjab (South) Do. (Central) Do. (submontane) Do. (Hill Districts) Do. (North-West) Do. (West)	0'03 0'24 0'75 1'33 0'14 0'02	0.82 1.60 2.02 3 0.88	-0'79 -1'36 -1'27 7 -0'74 -0'32	0'64 1'48 2'06 4'10 * 0'53	2°45 4°04 4°19 1°2°58 1°34	-74 -63 -51 ? -79 -71
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar Madras (S. Central) Coorg Mysore Konkan Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad (North) Khandeish	15'77 1'72 7'12 0'32 16'96 1'71	7'34 0'32 8'34 0'54 7'21 1'35	+7'43 +1'40 -1'22 -0'22 +9'75 +0'36 	63.71 8.41 29.10 7 41.34 6.12 4.69	45'97 4'88 34'96 6'80 31'30 7'97	+39 +72 -15 ? +32 -23
CRUTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Berars Central Provinces (West) Do. do. (Central) Do. do. (East)	2.48 1.82 4.07 3.28	2°41 2°69 3°31	+0.07 -0.87 +0.69 -0.03	6·92 6·10 5·42 4·95	7°79 8°84 10°00 10°65	-11 -31 -45 -53
BOMBAY (NORTH) {	Guzerat Kattiawar Sind	0,00 3,80	2'70 1'33 0'04	+1.13 -0.43 -0.43	4.87 2.39 0.01	6.44 5.18 6.04	-28 +5 -75
Rajputana and Cen-	Central India (East) Rajputana (East), Central India (West). Rajputana (West)	0.13	1.00 1.00	-0.88 -0.88	1.74 0.20	3.82 3.14 1.00	-55 -81 -100
Madras	Bast Coast (North) Hyderabad (South) Madras (Central) East Coast (Central) Do. (South) Madras (South)	0.71 1.56 0.03 0.58 0.13	1.26 1.40 0.22 0.99 0.41 0.14	-0.82 +0.10 -0.18 -0.41 -0.41	3'47 8'71 2'03 5'20 2'95 1'88	7-41 5-18 4-15 4-30 3-43 2-14	-53 +68 -51 +21 -14

W. L. DALLAS,

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, and July, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—For week ending 30th June, 1888.—Heavy rains on the West Coast, and slight in other districts. More rain is wanted in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops generally good; affected by want of rain in Vizagapatam and Madura. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—For meck ending 4th July, 1888.—River low in Sind, and field operations consequently delayed in Karachi and Shikarpur. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Alumednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar; good clsewhere. Agricultural operations progressing generally, but retarded in parts, where rain is insufficient. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Nasik, Poona, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

Bengal.—For week ending 3rd July, 1888.—Monsoon has at last set in, and temperature has fallen considerably. Rainfall has been general over the whole Province and rather heavy in most districts, but still deficient in Orissa. Agricultural prospects have considerably improved in consequence. Cultivation has been resumed and standing crops, though somewhat injured by the drought, are now safe. Indigo manufacture in progress. Cattle suffering from want of pasture in parts of Chota Nagpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, and except in a few districts in good quantities. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif have commenced. Markets are well supplied. Prices are on the whole steady, though with a tendency to rise in places. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory.

Punjab.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are stationary, except at Delhi, where they are slightly rising. Kharif ploughings and sowings are in progress. Rain urgently wanted at Hissar and Delhi. Kharif crops are in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in three districts.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Good rain has fallen in Raipur and Bilaspur. Rice sowings are progressing favourably. Sugarcane doing well. Rain scanty in other districts, and more is required for autumn sowings which are beginning. Cattle in fair condition. No report from Sambalpur.

Burma.—For week ending 30th June, 1888.—Ploughing for wet weather crops is progressing; sowing has generally commenced in Lower Burma; the rainfall was ample, but in Upper Burma it was very light, and more rain is urgently required in parts of Yeu and in Minbu districts. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon and in the Upper Chindwin district; it has fallen in Prome, Thayetmyo, Kyaukse, Myingyan districts and elsewhere. General prices are stationary. Paddy is said to be somewhat scarce in Upper Chindwin. Supplies are reaching Yamethin, where stocks were said to be very low.

Assam.—For week ending ath July, 1888.—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general and heavy. Early rice being reaped; late rice being sown. Prospects of crops good, except that early rice has been injured by excessive rainfall in Darrang and Sylhet. Prospects of tea favourable, except in Cachar, where it is still backward owing to wet.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Rainfall scanty throughout the State. Crops are suffering from want of water in the districts on the plains, and in parts of the Shimoga district. Dry crops are reported to be damaged by insects. Outturn of harvest fair.

Heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Sowing of rice in progress. Rains favourable.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Weather warm and cloudy. Good rainfall during the week. Cotton sowing nearly completed. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of fodder is being reduced in Amraoti and Wun districts, and also in Pusad taluk of the Basim district. No marked change in prices of foodgrains.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Fairly good rain throughout the Agency, but not sufficient in some parts, as Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and Western Malwa. Agricultural operations have been started in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Western Malwa, and in progress in Bhopal and Bhopawar. No change in condition of agricultural stock. Scarcity of fodder in Bhopawar apprehended last week abating. Prices of foodgrains in Gwalior and Neemuch rising.

Rajputana.—For week ending 4th July, 1888.—Rainfall still partial and scanty. Agricultural operations commenced. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady, slightly rising at some places.

Nepal.—For week ending 28th June, 1888.—Some rain. Weather cooler, owing to fall of rain. The land is being prepared for cold weather rice. Indian corn crop spoilt; prospects are still not good, though rain has fallen.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X. of 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

into from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

	N.B.—As regards the figures in			RECEIPTS FOP WEEK ENDING 11TH JUNE, 1887.		5	KECKIPTS FOR		IDIAL RESCRIPTION		FROM IST APRIL		Total	Total		
Latest Return received.				RAILWAYS.	Total mean le	Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	increase inc 1888-89.	
-				State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd 16th 23rd 23rd 16th 23rd 16th 16th 28th 16th	June, 1838 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto			East Indian Rajputana-Malwa(a) Sindia Patina-Gva Bengal-Nagpur (b) Dildatangar-Ghazipur Mysore Southern Mahratta (c) Indian Midland Cuddapah Neilore Hazeilly-Pilibbeet	75 57 186 12 140 672	71,279	107 153 181 79 74 106	1,514 1,604 75 57 180 12 140 850 83 30	8,73,306 3,72,000 8,757 7,382 25,477 950 10,154 98,373 (d) 4,071 1,467	577 224 117 120 158 79 73 116 49 41	94,891 96,597 4,65,412 12,694 98,525 6,44,200 (a) 39,105 21,628		96,77,023 40,42,601 79,113 92,005 4,22,433 11,715 1,07,218 8,11,980 (f)1,40,603 40,979 18,959	639 243 100 161 227 98 77 161 120 49	1,34,390 8,603 1,67,730 4,07,558 40,979	15,77,62 15,77,4,57, 42,7, 9)
toth		•		Lucknow-Sitapur- Sibraman	85	4,815	58	105	5,867	56		-	58,098	55	12,783	***
				TOTAL .	1,446	14,24,044	320	4.722	14,11,804	299	1,56,61,000	344	1,55,07,917	319		1,53,1
	200			State Lines worked by Government, North-Western (g)	2,004	4,01,237	235	2,411	4,60,054	193		208	4	210	5,77,549	
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GRA				RANTERD AND STATE)	12,13	39,32,657	324	12,845		-		-		328	-	1,81,
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Includes the Campion-Achiera State Railway. Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway. Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Return not received. Total receipts from 1st April to 4th June, 1887.

 ⁽g) Includes the American-Pathunkot and Raipura-Pathula State Railways.
 (h) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharlla and Assam-Bebi State Railways.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing nation as the Government of India may deem to or of interest to the Public, and such The Devates of the Legislative Council of His Ascellency the Governor General will VI of the Gazette.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL AND 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888.	

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA, BY SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E., M.A.

No. 199.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 18th June 1888.

Read-

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 43, dated the 23rd April 1835, directing the preparation of a general annual Education Report.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 64, dated the 15th March 1887.

Letter to the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, No. 124, dated 18th May 1887.

Read also-

Letter from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft, No. 2, dated 1st April 1888, submitting the General Report in question.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution No. 300, dated 23rd October 1884, recorded in the Home Department, the Governor-General in Council reviewed the Report of the Education Commission, and laid down for the future guidance of Local Governments and Administrations the broad lines of the Educational policy which the Government of India desired to pursue. That Resolution met with the general concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, who, in expressing his approval communicated the following instructions to the Government of India. "In order to stimulate the efforts of the various authorities in the promotion of education on the lines now laid down, it would, I think, be well if Your Excellency in Council would direct the preparation of a general annual report, embracing the important features of the several provincial reports (including Madras and Bombay), and transmit copies of the same to the Secretary of State, with a Resolution by the Government of India reviewing such general report."

- 2. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter here, it was found desirable to postpone the preparation of the first General Report required by the Secretary of State until last year, when the work was entrusted to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. It was at first anticipated that the Report would be completed in three months; but after entering on the undertaking, Sir Alfred Croft found it necessary to collect from Local Governments information of various kinds which was not supplied in the departmental reports, but without which the special report called for would lose much of its value. Considerable time clapsed before all the information was collected; and it was not until last April 1888, cited in the preamble, Sir Alfred Croft explains the cause of the delay; and the Governor-General in Council, while regreting the delay, very readily believes that it was not due to any want of industry or attention on the part of the writer of the report. The report as now submitted is an able and full exposition of the educational condition of British India; and the Governor-General in Council desires to thank Sir Alfred Croft for the careful manner in which he has carried out his instructions.
- 3. These instructions were devised to secure a report which should be a compenditum of the information supplied by the different Local Governments, as regards the condition of education in each province, the methods and organization by which it is imparted, and the extent to which effect is being given to the recommendations of the Education Commission. Sir Alfred Croft has carried these instructions into effect by writing an introductory chapter, giving

an outline of the history of education from 1881 (the year for which statistics were supplied to the Education Commission) to 1885; and by then presenting a comprehensive view of the state of education in each province from the statistical, tinancial, and administrative points of view.

The Governor-General in Council does not think it necessary to make any examination of the merely introductory portion of the Report; and the following remarks are, therefore, directed to presenting a general view of the present state of education in India, with such references to the earlier statistics as may be necessary to illustrate the progress made. As the statistics for 1886-87 are now in the possession of the Government of India, they will be quoted with a view to supplement the information furnished in the Report, and to bring that information up to date.

4. Education in British India is conveyed through the medium of two classes of Institutions: Public Institutions and Private Institutions. A Public Institution is defined to be "a School or College in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, or by the University, and which either is inspected by the Department or regularly presents pupils at the Public Examinations held by the Department or the University." A School or College not coming within the above definition is called a Private Institution.

As may be inferred from the preceding definition, the information available regarding Private Institutions is neither exhaustive nor reliable. Such information as exists is set forth in chapter VIII of the Report; and shows that the instruction imparted in Private Schools is, as a rule, less systematic and efficient than that imparted in similar schools controlled by the Department. It is not intended in this Resolution to dwell at any length on the character or progress of the education conveyed in these private schools; but in order to present a general view of the condition of education in India, it is desirable for the moment to ignore the difference between the two classes of Institutions, and to combine the statistics of attendance at both.

- 5. Proceeding on this plan, it will be seen that in 1881-82, the earliest date touched by the Report, there were in British India 94,989 Institutions of all grades attended by 2,451,989 pupils. Between 1882 and 1885 there were considerable fluctuations, both in the number of Institutions and of students attending them; the most marked fluctuation being exhibited in the Province of Bengal, where over 14,000 rudimentary schools, attended by more than 120,000 pupils, were excluded from the public class without apparently being enumerated in the private class of schools. But, notwithstanding this, the total of Institutions stood in 1885-86 at 122,367, and the attendance at 3,325,080. The following year the institutions numbered 127,116, and the pupils 3,343,544. The broad fact which emerges from a comparison of these statistics is that in the five years ending with 1886-87 the number of educational Institutions of all sorts in British India increased by one-third, while the number of pupils increased by a still larger proportion.
- 6. The progress of education within the last five years, which the preceding figures evidence, has been marked; but, viewed with reference to the population as yet untouched by our educational agencies, the progress made still leaves a great deal to be desired. In Western countries it is commonly assumed that children of a school-going age form 15 per cent. of the population. In paragraph 94 of the Report, Sir Alfred Croft seems inclined to hold that for India that proportion is somewhat less than the reality. Assuming, however, that the conventional 15 per cent. is correct for India, it appears from a consideration of the census statistics that only one child out of every ten of a school-going age is actually under instruction. This low percentage is due to the extreme backwardness of female education. The case in regard to males is not nearly so bad; for while of females of a school-going age, not one in fifty (less than two per cent.) is at school, there are 19 males out of every hundred, or nearly one-fifth of the male population of a school-going age, under instruction of some form or other. In the opinion of the Government of India, the proportion of the male population under

instruction cannot, having regard to the circumstances of the country, be considered otherwise than satisfactory.

- 7. Passing from the consideration of the educational statistics in their widest aspects, to the question of the general character of the instruction imparted, it is at once apparent that to the enormous mass of children the instruction conveyed is of the most elementary kind. Broadly speaking, the system of education administered in British India operates through three grades of institutions: Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Colleges. The Primary School aims at teaching the elements of reading and writing, and such simple rules of arithmetic and land measurement as will enable the peasant in a purely agricultural country to look after his own interests. This is not a very ambitious programme; but, at the present time, it meets the wants of 94.5 per cent. of the entire school-going population. The Secondary Schools, in which an advanced instruction in the vernacular and a substantial knowlege of English are conveyed, claim an attendance of 5.1 per cent. of that population, while the remainder (about per cent.) supplies students to all the colleges which impart the highest English education, or teach the various professions of Law, Medicine, and Engineering.
- 8. The preceding remarks, made with a view to indicating the relative extent of rudimentary and advanced education in India, will be more significant and intelligible if supplemented by a citation of the statistics of actual attendance at the various classes of schools. Beginning with the lowest or Primary class, it appears from the Report that in 1881-82 there were 86,269 Public Primary schools attended by 2,156,242 children (2,070,963 boys and 85,279 girls). There were also Private schools of this class, the precise number of which is not apparent; but it probably did not exceed 4,000 attended by some 50,000 children. The grand total of Primary schools, public and private, five years ago, may therefore be taken at 90,000 in round numbers, attended by 2,200,000 children. In 1885-86, the number of schools had increased to 111,117, and the attendance to 2,811,934. The returns for 1886-87 show that there were in that year 114,303 schools, and 2,806,472 pupils, the decrease in attendance being chiefly due to a temporary cause, the operation of which has now diminished, namely, the disturbed condition of Lower Burma. These totals show that on the whole there is an increasing appreciation of that form of education which is most useful and essential for the great mass of the people.
- 9. Incidental reference has been made to the number of girls attending Primary schools in 1881-82; and, before passing on to the statistics of secondary and collegiate education, it may be well to indicate here the progress which, during the last five years, has been made in this the elementary stage of female education. So far as can be gathered from the Report, there were in 1881-82, excluding private elementary institutions for which separate statistics are not available, 2,678 elementary schools for girls which were attended by 85,279 pupils. In 1885-86, the number of schools for girls had increased to 5,210 (including 873 private schools), and the attendance to 134,749 (12,251 pupils in private schools). In 1886-87, the number of girls' schools had reached 6,281 (including 1,767 private schools), and the attendance 149,922 (including 17,205 pupils at private institutions). It is interesting to note that for every Mahomedan girl at school there are from three to four Hindu girls, which is in accordance with the proportion which the two great creeds bear to each other both in the general and in the school population. These figures are, indeed, insignificant when compared with the total female population of a school-going age; but they seem to the Governor-General in Council to be satisfactory as indicating the fact that steady, if slow, progress is being made. It must be remembered that it is difficult to overrate the obstacles to be overcome in promoting female education in India.
- 10. Secondary education is the connecting link between Primary or Elementary, and Collegiate or University education. It is imparted in two classes of school, the middle and the high school; the instruction conveyed in the latter being of a more advanced character than that imparted in the former. While the middle school has always a vernacular basis thereby touching the Primary system, the high school concerns itself mainly with education through the medium of English alone, and reaches the Collegiate course.

In 1881-82, there were 3,932 secondary schools for boys attended by 215,731 pupils (149,265 attending the English and 66,466 the vernacular side). In 1885-86, the schools numbered 4,083 and the pupils 394,508 (264,918 receiv-In 1885-86, the schools numbered 1886-87, there were 4,160 schools and ing a purely English education); while in 1886-87, there were 4,160 schools and 404,189 students, of whom 271,654 were in the exclusively English division. It thus appears that during the last five years the number of male pupils receiving a purely English education introductory to a University course has increased by about 80 per cent.; while the number of boys receiving a superior mixed English and vernacular education has doubled. It should also be added that there were, in 1886-87, 7,678 advanced private schools, attended by 77,379 students learning Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, or some other Oriental classic. It may, the Governor-General in Council considers, be confidently stated that the progress of secondary education in India during the last five years has been very satisfactory, and that it is now established on a sound and prosperous footing.

Among females, the progress of the higher or secondary education is, of course, much less marked than among males. The secondary schools for girls, which in 1881-82 numbered only 190, attended by 6,366 pupils, had in 1885-86 increased to 349, attended by 23,904 pupils, and in 1886-87 to 357 schools, attended by 24,904 pupils. These figures are only satisfactory because of the promise, slight though it be, which they afford of better things.

- 11. The third and highest division of the Indian educational system is the Collegiate Section comprising Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering and teaching. By Collegiate education is to be understood the education of those students who, having successfully passed through the secondary course, are studying in a College, affiliated to the University, one or other of the courses prescribed by the University for its higher examinations. In 1881-82, the number of Colleges in India was 85; and the attendance consisted of 7,582 students. In 1885-86, the number of colleges had increased to 110, and the attendance to 10,538. In the following year, the latest for which statistics are available, there were 114 colleges, attended by 11,501 students. In 1881-82 there were 67 Arts Colleges (English and Oriental) attended by 6,037 students; in 1885-86, 86 Colleges attended by 8,127 students; and in 1886-87, 89 Colleges attended by 8,764 students. Law Colleges numbered in 1881-82, 12 with 739 students; in 1885-86, 16 with 1,371 students; and in 1886-87, the same number of Colleges with 1,602 students. In 1881-82 there were 3 Medical Colleges with 476 students; in 1885-86, also 3 Colleges with 584 students; and in 1886-87 the number of Colleges had risen to 4, and the number of students to 654. Engineering Colleges which in 1881-82 numbered 3 with 330 students rose in 1885-86 to 4 with 447 students; and in 1886-87 while the number of Colleges remained the same as in the previous year, the number of students increased to 474. There was also a College for professional teaching in the Madras Presidency in 1885-86 and 1886-87; the number of students was 9 in the former year and 7 in the latter. The history is thus, from a statistical point of view, one of progressive development.
 - 12. The advance made in the number of schools for special instruction other than training schools has been satisfactory. Medical schools, the course of study in which is not so advanced or thorough as in Medical Colleges, were eleven in number in 1881-82, and were attended by 830 pupils. The number rose in 1885-86 to 16; with 1,227 pupils, and in 1886-87 to 18, with 1,388 pupils. Law Schools had not been established in 1881-82; but four years later there were four such schools attended by 45 pupils. In 1886-87 the schools fell to two, but the students rose to 90. There were only 9 Engineering and Surveying schools in 1881-82, with 310 pupils; but in 1885-86 there were 15, with 558 pupils, and 14 in 1886-87, attended by 616 pupils. Reference will be made in a later portion of this review to the subject of technical education.
 - 13. The foregoing remarks have reference to education generally; but there are two classes in India for whose education it has been at different times suggested that special measures are required. These classes are the children of Europeans and Eurasians, and Muhammadan children. The subject of the education of the children of the domiciled European and Eurasian communities

was excluded from the deliberations of the Education Commission, because it had already received the serious consideration of the Government of India. The conclusion arrived at was that contributions from private sources towards the maintenance of European Schools should be supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government, regulated by the educational progress made by each school, and without reference to denominational distinctions. A School Code embodying these principles was prepared under the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 247-250 of the report of Sir A. Croft. This Code has been extended to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, while portions of it have been introduced into the Code in force in Madras.

- 14. The records of attendance of European and Eurasian children show that the working of this grant-in-aid system has been productive of satisfactory results. In 1891-82 the number of pupils at school excluding those at private institutions was 18,750; in 1885-86 it had risen to 22,634, and in 1886-87 to 23,031. As the Bengal Code at present stands, the grants are dependent on the results of the annual examination of individuals. The Governor-General in Council does not regard this plan with unalloyed satisfaction, inasmuch as in his opinion experience tends to show that the system under which grants-in-aid are made to depend on examination of each individual student in the school results in pupils being "crammed" for examinations instead of being properly grounded in their studies. Such a system, especially when applied to pupils whose studies have not yet taken any particular direction—in other words, have not been specialized—must, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, produce a very undesirable effect on the education imparted in this class of schools. The Bombay Code appears to recognise this; and as a remedy it provides for the concession of fixed grants for periods of years. The remedy may not be all that the case requires; in the present condition of education in India, it is impossible to establish a system in which pecuniary considerations shall not influence the teaching or the examination of the pupils; but it is undoubtedly a step in the right direction; and its adoption in other provinces has, therefore, been recommended by the Government of India.
 - by the Education Commission; and the Governor-General in Council, in Home Department Resolution No. 7—215-25 of July 15th, 1885, reviewed the suggestions which had been made for the special treatment of this class. The Commission proposed a differential treatment of the Muhammadan community in respect to education which the Government of India found itself unable to approve. In its Resolution just referred to, the Government of India pointed out that if the Muhammadans desired to succeed in the competition of life with their Hindu fellow subjects, the way lay in taking advantage, in the same manner as other classes do, of the high education provided by the Government. The Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the Muhammadans have themselves adopted this view of the subject. In 1881-82, there were 447,703 Muhammadan pupils; in 1885-86 they numbered 748,663, and in 1886-87, 752,441. The greatincrease in the first mentioned period must not, however, be taken as shewing that children not previously at school were brought under instruction. The increase is chiefly due to the extension of the State system of education, so as to include schools which were previously outside it. The percentage of Muhammadans to total pupils, which in 1881-82 was only 17.8, stood in 1886-87 at 22.5—practically a ratio identical with the proportion which the Muhammadan population (45 millions) bears to the total population (199 millions) of British India according to the census of 1881. But if this steady and marked advance of the Muhammadan community in regard to education be a gratifying feature of the ducational statistics for the past five years, a closer examination of the figures shews much room for improvement. Although the total number of Muhammadans under instruction compares favourably with the total number of Hindus, the number of the former receiving education of an advanced type is very small relatively to the number of Hindus under similar instruction. Out of a total of 2,303,812 Hindus attending all classes of

a total of 752,441 Muhammadans under instruction during the same year, only 58,222 were attending secondary schools, and only 587 attending College. Thus while one out of every seven Hindu students was receiving the higher education, only one out of thirteen Muhammadan students had passed beyond the primary only one out of thirteen Muhammadan students had passed beyond the primary stage. To this condition of things, especially regarding collegiate education, His Excellency in Council would earnestly invite the attention of the Muhammadan community, and would impress on them the necessity of their taking advantage more largely of the educational facilities within their reach. The fact that the attendance of Muhammadan students at secondary schools has since 1881-82 risen from 20,000 to over 58,000 shews, indeed, that progress is being made; but the progress might be more rapid.

- 16. Passing from the statistics of attendance at the various classes of Indian Schools and Colleges to the expenditure on education, we find that in 1881-82 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was, in round numbers, 186 lakhs of rupees. Four years later (in 1885-86) the total had risen to 240 lakhs; and last year it stood at a little over 252 lakhs. At the beginning of the five years, the Government bore 73 lakhs of this expenditure, while Local and Municipal funds contributed 32 lakhs; the balance of 81 lakhs, consisting of fees, subscriptions, endowments, &c., falling on the public. In the year 1885-86, the share of the Government is shewn at 80 lakhs; that of Local and Municipal bodies at 48; and that of the public at 112 lakhs. The share assigned to Local bodies, however, is not entirely the proceeds of local taxation, but includes an item of 4½ lakhs contributed by Government; so that in effect the share of Government at this period stood at about 84½ lakhs. Next year the shares are shown at 85½ lakhs for Government, 49 lakhs for Local and Municipal Boards, and 117½ lakhs for the Public. But of the 49 lakhs expended by Local bodies, 6½ were contributed by Government; so that there has been a progressive increase in the Government expenditure. The Governor-General in Council considers that the growth of the share borne by Local bodies should for the future exhibit a more marked increase than it has done since 1885; and that there should be a tendency to decrease rather than to increase in the share which now is defrayed from the public treasury.
- 17. The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational, as in all other matters, it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise: it pioneers the way; but, having shown the way, it recognizes no responsibility to do for the people what the people can and ought to do for themselves. When, therefore, local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction and to help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions. Under this policy, it is the aim of the Government also, wherever there is vitality of private effort, to restrict official action to the maintenance of a few schools, in which the system of instruction and discipline shall afford a standard for the emulation of private or aided institutions in the neighbourhood. In pursuance of this policy, the expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should, rather, be a constantly diminishing quantity, provided that there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by the Government is occupied by local effort.

The gradual substitution of aided for Government schools should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be accompanied by a contraction in the number of pupils educated in the institutions still maintained by Government, more especially the High Schools and Colleges. If the Government High Schools and Colleges are to afford a standard for the emulation of other institutions, it is essential that the number of pupils attending them shall be so limited as to secure to each individual that share of personal attention which is the first requisite of a sound system of education. In giving effect to these views, it is not the wish of the Government of India that the existing accommodation in Government High Schools and Colleges should not be utilized to

the fullest extent; but it is from this point of view desirable that further expenditure in expanding or increasing the number of such institutions should be incurred by Government only under exceptional circumstances.

18. Passing from the progress of education in its general aspects, the next subject which claims notice is the machinery maintained by Government for imparting instruction in colleges, and for testing the results of the teaching that is given in the schools. At present there is no distinction or line of demarcation between the European Professorial Staff and that engaged on inspection: the same officer may be engaged at one period of his service in the College lecture hall, teaching philosophy or the higher mathematics; at another period in the camp, inspecting Primary village schools. Gradually, however, it has come to be recognized that the qualities required for the one set of duties are not those required for the other, and that the usefulness of the metaphysician, or the expert in physical science, is impaired, not improved, by testing the knowledge of peasants' children in the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The Government was gradually coming to the opinion that changes in the form of the Educational Department were demanded by circumstances; and accordingly the subject formed one of the questions which were referred to the Public Service Commission.

Their opinion, briefly stated, is that the time has come when the system of a close Educational Service, the members of which would be content to enter as young men on small pay, and be ready to take up any duties the Department may assign to them, should be largely modified or entirely discontinued. They have given expression to the view that a close Educational Service in its present form is no longer called for; and while they recommend the maintenance in each Presidency and large Province of a College, with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European literary standards under a European Principal, they consider that the recruitment of Inspectors from Europe should be considerably reduced, and their place taken by local agency. Upon these points, the Government of India has now asked for the advice of Local Governments and Administrations. Without desiring to prejudge the question, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to concur in the necessity for keeping the inspecting agency separate from the teaching staff. Experience seems to show that the work of inspecting, at all events, primary and middle schools can be very thoroughly and satisfactorily performed by local agency; and as material becomes available in India for this purpose, the reduction of the more expensive graded lists of the superior branch of the Education Department as at present maintained, must of necessity be gradually carried out. Of late years native agency has been utilised to a considerable extent for purposes of inspection; and proposals to further substitute it for officers recruited in England for the graded list of the Department are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Professors, and Principals of Central Colleges, a different set of considerations arises; and the Governor-General in Council does not feel assured that the possibility of dispensing with European Professors and Principals of such Colleges of the different Presidencies and Provinces is at present a question for practical discussion. On the question of the recruitment of such Professors for short terms of years, instead of recruiting them as at present for a long period of pensionable service, His Excellency in Council will await the further views of Local Governments; but, so far as he can at present see, he is inclined to the view that it will be advisable to recommend to the Secretary of State that this system of temporary appointment should be, at all events, tried to a moderate extent. It is very possible that obstacles may be found to exist in the way of the recruitment of specialists of high position for temporary employment in India without securing to them the benefits of leave and absentee allowances. It must also be admitted that a temporary residence in India of even 5 years effects a wrench from English connections and associations, and may affect the prospects of a specialist's ultimate employment in England. There is, on the other hand, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, no room for doubt that a Professor permanently settled in India has never the opportunity, nor sometimes the

inclination, to keep himself abreast of the times; and that as education advances in India, the necessity for the employment of Professors who are recognised as specialists in the subjects which they are employed to teach will become more and more necessary. Whether the Government will be able to induce specialists of a high class to accept temporary employment in India or not can only be

tested by experiment.

20. Passing from the Professorial and Inspecting Staff to the class of school teachers, it is to be observed that the importance of maintaining properly conducted training schools in order to provide teachers of unquestionable character was insisted on in Home Department circular No. 10 dated 31st December 1887. The statistics of attendance at these schools deserve notice. In 1881-82 there were in British India only 97 schools for training masters attended by 3,563 pupils, and 16 institutions for training mistresses, attended by 519 pupils. In 1885-86 the numbers were 108 training schools for masters, attended by 4,333 pupils, and 27 for mistresses, attended by 616 pupils. It is true that some advance was maintained in 1886-87 when there were 112 training schools for masters, with 4,444 pupils, and 28 for mistresses attended by 672 pupils; but it is obvious that the progress made has not been great. a later portion of this Resolution allusion will be made to the orders which have been issued by the Government of India on this important part of the Educational question, and here all that need be said is that the Governor-General in Council trusts that all Local Governments and Administrations will continue to give their special and sustained attention to the subject. At the present time, when there is reason to insist on the maintenance of a stricter system of discipline than has been in force in most Indian schools of recent years, it is more than ever necessary that the men entrusted with the education of the youth of the country should be of unquestionable character trained to habits of teaching and capable of maintaining by their personal influence and other means a high standard of discipline and morality in the schools over which they preside.

21. Paragraphs 104 to 125 of the Report under notice deal with the question of the transfer to Local and Municipal Boards of the administrative control Primary and Secondary Education. It is to be understood that this administrative control is always exercised in accordance with rules prescribed by Government and subject to the general supervision of the Department of Public Instruction. In some Provinces this transfer has been of a fuller character than in others. For instance, in the Madras Presidency, the Government has, according to Sir Alfred Croft's inquiries, almost retired from the direct management of Primary and Secondary Schools; while in Bombay almost all Primary and about two-thirds of the Secondary Schools have been subordinated to these Boards. In the Punish also the transfer has extended practice. nated to these Boards. In the Punjab also the transfer has extended, practically, to all Primary and Secondary Schools previously managed by the Department. In Bengal, on the other hand, while the transfer of rural schools is as full as in the Provinces mentioned, the case seems different in regard to schools situated in Municipalities. The information furnished in the report as to the extent to which transfers have been made in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is not precise; but it is understood that the policy adopted there is not different from that followed elsewhere, though as full effect may not have yet been given to it. This qualified transfer of control over education from Government to Local Boards has been accompanied, as shown in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, by no decrease of the Government contributions towards education. The charges on Provincial revenues were not immediately diminished, though it is to be hoped that, gradually, local taxation for the support of Schools will, to a large extent, relieve the general tax-payer. The effect of this establishment of local control should manifest itself not only in such relief to the public finances, but also in the more efficient discharge of those duties of inspection and general supervision which Members of Local Boards will now share with the officers of the Department.

22. In paragraph 12 above reference was made to industrial schools. Upon this subject the Government of India in 1886 circulated a memorandum to all Local Governments and Administrations, in which the

position of industrial schools was set forth, and it was shown that hitherto little progress of a substantial character had been made in promoting technical education. Since then the subject has received much attention both from the public and the various Local Governments. Technical education has been brought into prominence by the pressure of two sets of considerations, which, though cognate, are not identical. In the first place, it had been observed that the object of the Education Despatch of 1854, that "useful and practical knowledge suited to every station in life" should be "conveyed to the great mass of the people" of India, was not being attained by a State education too purely literary, and leading too exclusively to literary culture. It was accordingly reand leading too exclusively to literary culture. It was accordingly re-commended by the Education Commission, and accepted by the Government of India as a reform to be desired, that a secondary school course should be introduced, which should fit boys for industrial or commercial careers. mendation however, though in the right direction, was wanting in the precision necessary in a working rule; and to give it the requisite definiteness, it was suggested in the memorandum of the Home Department, referred to above, that drawing and the rudiments of the sciences should be taught in all but the most elementary schools; and that generally throughout the educational system the study of natural science and the cultivation of the faculty of observing and reasoning from observation and experiment should be encouraged. In other words, it was suggested that studies which may incline to the application of natural science and to scientific research should not be neglected in favour of literature.

- 28. The second class of considerations which have forced this question into prominence is concerned with the need of industrial occupation for a population rapidly outgrowing the means of support supplied by a too conservative system of agriculture. It is also concerned with the need for scientific methods to develop the material resources of India and to improve its agriculture, its prod-develop the material resources of India and to improve its agriculture, its prod-ucts and manufactures; so that they may better hold their place in the markets of the world, where competition is carried on with an intensity of purpose, which has been compared to the conditions of warfare. But technical education in this latter sense—that is in the sense of industrial education—is a matter not so easily dealt with as the technical education of the general preliminary character referred to in the preceding paragraph; and it therefore seems desirable that if the present impulse in its favour is to be successfully directed, the conditions of the question should be clearly understood.
- 24. Technical education proper is the preparation of a man to take part in producing efficiently some special article of commercial demand. It is the cultivation of the intelligence, ingenuity, taste, observation, and manipulative skill of those employed in industrial production, so that they may produce more efficiently. And thus technical education of the special, as contradistinguished from the preparatory, kind is an auxiliary of manufacture and industrial capital. In India at the present time the application of capital to industry has not been developed to the extent which in European countries has rendered the establishment of technical schools on a large scale an essential requisite of success. But the extension of railways, the introduction of mills and factories, the exploration of mineral and other products, the expansion of external trade, and the enlarged intercourse with foreign markets, ought in time to lead to the same results in India as in other countries, and create a demand for skilled labour and for educated foremen, supervisors, and managers. It may be conceded that the effect of these various influences on an Asiatic many be conceded that the effect of these various influences on an Asiatic may be conceded that the effect of these various influences on an Asiatic people is very gradual, and that it would be premature to establish technical schools on such a scale as in European countries, and thereby aggravate the present difficulties, by adding to the educated unemployed a new class of professional men for whom there is no commercial demand. Still a large field is open for the action of Government and public liberality in the direction of promoting special technical education suitable to the immediate requirements of the country and capable of expansion with its growing necessities. of the country and capable of expansion with its growing necessities.
- 25. The practical conclusion, then, which the Government of India draws from the foregoing premises is, that it should support technical education as an extension of general education in the sense indicated above; and, furthermore,

that it should promote and countenance such technical education of a special character as may be applied to the service of existing industries, which will profit by the aid of scientific research, scientific method, and higher manipulative skill.

The field of operation being thus defined, it would seem necessary to begin with industries which are in some degree centralized, which are growing into importance with the new growth of trade and manufactures, and which are capable of improvement by the application of scientific principles to materials and processes. At the centre of such industries a technical school will be useful. To the great railway workshops and factories may with undoubtedly great advantage be attached schools of drawing and design, and of practical instruction in the scientific principles of the handicrafts there carried on. And probably in large stations and municipal towns there will be a demand which will repay those who acquire in local industrial schools superior skill. If caution at the beginning secures success; if capital is tempted by degrees to launch itself in commercial enterprises and the development of the material resources of the country; if a larger demand for the products of skilled labour springs up—then larger developments of special technical education may be fostered in complete harmony with the sound principle that supply should follow demand.

The subject is of such extreme importance, and the insignificance of what has been attempted in India is so conspicuous, that the Governor-General in Council is deeply impressed with the necessity for action in whatever way may be practicable and sound. Some Local Governments have indeed recently taken practical measures to promote technical education, and these measures have been viewed with much satisfaction by the Government of India. But as it is desirable that the steps best calculated to promote technical education should form the subject of continuous enquiry and discussion, the Governor-General in Council suggests that Local Governments and Administrations should on a convenient but early opportunity take action in two ways. Impressed with the existing want of information at hand as to the extent, character, and circumstances of important local industries in every province of India, His Excellency in Council would, in the first place suggest that in each province an Industrial survey should be completed. In the second place, he would recommend that, with a view to turning the knowledge acquired by such a survey to the best account in the light of the abundant information contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, each Government and Administration should form a committee of educational experts and professional men, who should make suggestions from time to time for the auxiliary supply of appropriate means of technical education; for such modifications of the State system of public instruction as may aid and encourage industries and industrial employment up to the full measure of such requirement at each provincial centre as may be found to exist; and when the circumstances are opportune, for the establishment of a Technological Institute, for the enlargement of the provincial schools of Art and Design, and for the larger co-operation of the University in the promotion of the object in view.

In furtherance of these suggestions, much valuable aid can be rendered by the various Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture upon which the Resolution of 8th December 1881 laid the duty of promoting new industries, and of leading the people to a fuller knowledge of agricultural Science.

26. The subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges is regarded by the Governor-General in Council as one of the most important questions connected with education in India at the present day. The provisional views of the Government of India on the subject are expressed in the letter No. In from the Home Department, dated the 31st December 1887, a copy of which has been submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the Home Department letter of the 31st December last have not yet been received; and it is therefore premature to make any forecast of what the final orders of the Government of India will be. But the points on which the existing system needs improvement and change may be inferred from the suggestions which His Excellency in Council made for the consideration of Local Governments. These suggestions were—

- (1) The provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training:
- (2) the extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct:
- (3) the repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules:
- (4) the introduction of conduct registers:
- (5) the extension of the bostel or boarding-house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit:
- (6) the introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the scholars while in, and as far as possible while out of, school:
- (7) the exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age:
- (8) the introduction of inter-school rules defining the conditions under which students should be allowed to pass from one school to another:
- (9) the opening of playgrounds and gymnasia.

His Excellency in Council also suggested that while the moral supervision by Principals and Professors over students in colleges could best be rendered more effective by the example and personal qualities of the Principal and Professors, it might be possible to supplement this influence by the adoption of rules in support of authority, and the direction which the rules might take was indicated to Local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council now awaits the replies to these suggestions.

27. • It is true, as has been observed in the letter under notice, that, in the case of colleges even more than in the case of schools, doubts have been expressed as to the possibility of introducing distinct moral teaching where there is no religious instruction; and in their Report the Education Commission point, as a means of meeting the difficulty, to the establishment of aided colleges in which religious teaching can be fully recognized. It is clearly stated in the circular letter from the Home Department that the Governor-General in Council entirely approves of the views of the Education Commission on this point, and would gladly see an increase in the number of aided colleges and schools, in which religious instruction may be freely given. But His Excellency in Council also observed that, though there is greater difficulty in introducing moral teaching into State than into aided colleges, the difficulty does not seem to have been hitherto seriously faced by Education Departments generally; and until failure follows an earnest effort at imparting moral instruction in colleges, he is unwilling to admit that success may not be secured.

In pursuance of this opinion attention has again been called to the proposal made by the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral textbook, based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion, such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government Colleges. The Government of India and the Secretary of State entertained doubts as to the wisdom of this recommandation at the time when the proposals of the Commission were under consideration; but circumstances have since occurred which have suggested to both authorities the desirability of making the attempt.

Communications have therefore been recently made to Local Governments with the object of ascertaining the best method by which a moral textbook can be prepared, and the Governor-General in Council has received suggestions on the subject from independent persons interested in the progress of education in India. The subject is still under consideration, and it is unnecessary to allude further to it here.

No. 7

Madras.

Bombay.
Bengal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudb.

Medras.

Corg.

Corg.

Hyderabad.

Corg.

Corg.

Hyderabad.

Corg.

Punjab. Hyderabad. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

EDUCATION;

Simla, 18th July 1888.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 9th, 1888.

The more favourable rainfall conditions which appeared about the middle of last week and were noticed in the summary last issued, have continued during the week under review. The area of rainfall has not extended much during the past seven days, a large portion of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind being the past seven days, a large portion of the Punjan, Kajputana, and sind still practically rainless; but over other parts of the country the monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal have prevailed steadily, and though the rainfall accompanying them has in no district been very heavy, the fall has been steady and continuous, and hence probably more beneficial. Past monsoon seasons have shown that the heavy bursts of rain which occasionally occur during the rains are never associated with a regular monsoon current, but almost invariably accompany the development or passage of those cyclonic storms which at times pass from the Bay of Bengal. Hence the heaviest rainstorms which at times pass from the Bay of Bengal. Hence the heaviest rainfall always occurs during a considerable deflection of the regular monsoon current. In the present week, between the and and 5th of July, a small cyclonic storm travelled from Lower Bengal as far north-west as Lucknow, and during its existence comparatively heavy rain was experienced, the normal monsoon current being deflected towards, and raised within, the storm area. With the disappearance of this storm the wind assumed its normal monsoon directions, and as a consequence the weather of the past week was generally characterised by light rain, much cloud, and a high humidity. much cloud, and a high humidity.

The small storm noticed above was formed over Central Bengal and advanced slowly in a west-north-west direction as far as Lucknow where it filled up. When in the neighbourhood of Allahabad on the 4th and 5th, the depression appeared inclined to intensify, and it at this time looked as though the centre would advance into the Punjab and draw the monsoon current with it well up into North-Western India; but the Chart of the 5th showed that the disturbance had suddenly broken up, and no rain fell in the Punjab except at Simla.

The weather has been very hot and oppressive in the Punjab-more particularly in the Western districts where, as well as in Sind, some very high maximum temperatures were registered during the week.

The most important feature in the weather on the morning of the 2nd was the appearance of a small but distinctly marked depression and cyclonic circulation over Central Bengal. Except in the neighbourhood of this depression very uniform pressures existed over Northern India, but between Sind and very uniform pressures existed over Northern India, but between Sind and Ceylon gradients were very steep. A strong and stoady, monsoon current blew across the Bombay Coast and penetrated into the Peninsula and Central and part of Upper India. A strong monsoon also prevailed in the Bay, largely due to the indraught towards the depression over Central Bengal. 'Rain had fallen in most parts of India, except Madras. The largest amounts were reported from the West Coast, but Bengal and Assam also received a good deal of rain, and heavy showers were reported from other parts of the country. Temperature had fallen generally, but maxima of between 106° and 112° were reported from the Indus Valley. By the morning of the 3rd the depression had advanced westward into Central and South Behar. The barometer had consequently risen in Central Bengal and fallen in Behar. Elsewhere the barometric changes were irregular and the distribution practically unchanged, very steep gradients continuing over the the distribution practically unchanged, very steep gradients continuing over the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Strong monsoon currents prevailed on both sides of India, and a fairly distinct cyclonic circulation of the wind around the depression. Burma and Eastern India received favourable rains from the Bengal current, and Bombay and Northern India from the Bombay current. The heaviest falls were 3\frac{3}{4} inches at Hazaribagh; 4\frac{3}{4} inches at Khandwa, and 2\frac{1}{4} inches at Jhansi and Benares. Temperature had on the whole fallen, and the maximum in the Punjab was 102° at Peshawar. The Chart of the 4th showed that the depression had advanced to Allahabad, and had become deeper, but there was little other change. Both monsoons (though weaker than on the two preceding days) were blowing fairly strongly, and a very distinct cyclonic circulation existed around the depression. Rain continued to fall except in North-Western India and the Carnatic, the heaviest falls being in connection with the depression. Sutna, Benares, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore all had about 2 inches. Temperature had risen in the Punjab. On the following day, the 5th, the Chart showed that the depression had drifted slowly west-north-westward without any alteration in its intensity; and lay near Lucknow. There was comparatively little change in the general wind movement. Rain had fallen heavily on the West Coast, moderately heavily in Burma and in the neighbourhood of the depression. The largest falls were 10½ inches at Goa; and 2 inches at Ratnagiri. Diamond Island, Chittagong, and Akyab had over 2 inches; and Mussoorie and Lucknow between 2½ and 2½ inches. On the 6th the depression had disappeared, and the general distribution of pressure approximated closely to the average. Winds were fairly normal, and ordinary monsoon conditions prevailed over the greater part of the country. Little or no rain fell in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, or the Carnatic. Elsewhere rain was general and moderately heavy. On the 7th there was very little change to record in pressure, winds, or weather. A moderate monsoon blew on both sides of India, nor dimary, monsoon conditions prevailed generally. In the Punjab, however, there was still no rain, and temperature there had again become excessive. The average of the maximum readings was 107°, and the highest maximum was 1115° at Dera Ismail Khan. The rainfall, though general, was nowhere heavy. A brisk fall of pressure was reported over Northern India on the 8th, and accompanying this fall were stronger monsoon winds on both coasts of India. The rain had been fairly general, except in North-Western India where the weather remained fair, and very high temperature

The concluding table gives the rainfall of the past week. The results are very much more satisfactory than for several weeks past, more than half of the districts showing an excess. In most districts the excess is comparatively small, but in the North-West Provinces, which was the region most affected by the storm noticed above, there are some divisions with more than twice their normal amount. The regions of excessive rain are very well defined: the first includes the greater part of Burma, of Bengal, and of Assam, and extends up the Gangetic plain as far west as the borders of the Punjab; the second includes the West Coast, and extends inland over Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and part of Central India. In all other divisions there has been a deficiency, though, except in the Punjab, this deficiency is not large.

At Kyaukpyu, in Upper Burma, the rainfall of the week amounted to 30 inches, but in other parts of Burma the rain, though fairly steady and continuous, has not been heavy. The same is true of Bengal and Assam, where, as a rule, the total falls during the week vary between 4 and 6 inches. At Cherrapunji the total fall was only 26 inches. In Orissa there is rather a large deficiency. In Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, several heavy amounts are reported, the totals varying between 4 and 10 inches. In the Punjab the rainfall has been comparatively light, and the average has not been reached, except in the west, but the Province has by no means been without rain, and in some divisions, more particularly the submontanc and north-west districts, there have been several heavy falls. In Western India rain has fallen continuously, and in some places heavily. At one station in the Kolhapur district 28 inches of rain were recorded, and several stations had between 10 and 20 inches. In the Berars the rainfall was light, and in the Central Provinces, though the rainfall was continuous and exceeded the average, there were no heavy bursts. In Sind there was no rain, and in Rajputana very little. The Madras Presidency had either no rain or only scattered showers.

The final column of the table shows that there is still very general deficiency in the seasonal rainfall, except in the west, but the amount of the deficiency is steadily decreasing, and, except in North-Western India, is nowhere very large.

	•	RAINFAL	L DATA FOR WELL	E EMPING	RAINFALL I	ONTA FROM 14TH	MAY TO
Prevince,	Division.	Average acturation of division.	Average not- mal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average nor- mal rathfall, 14th May to 9th July,	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
	Tenasserim		9'11	+1.63	32.89	32.31	+ 63 + 2
	Lower Burma		3.80 2.08	+0.00	23'23	25'70	- 10
BURMAN	Central do Upper do	1.00	1	?	9.57	72.28	- 14
U	Arakan	. 15.28	9'53	+6.02			
	Eastern Bengal	3'53	4.48	0.02	61.79	30.23	+ 40
	Assam (Surma)		5.44	+0.74	25.70	20'60	- 13
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0100	3.81	+1.13	12'96	17.06	- 24 - 17
	Deltaic Bengal Central do.	3.67	3'16	+0.21	13'73	10 54 38 47	- 22
BENGAL AND ASSAM	North do.	6'91	6.35	+0.20	0.33	13.02	- 53
	O11550	0.86	2.33	+1'11	9.18	13'01	29
	Ollotte Line Bl.	3.66		+1'04	6.86	14.12	- 33 - 9
		3'96		+0.10	12.82		
	North-Western Province	4.36	2'25	+ 2'01	5'64	7.48	- 25
	(East).	5.28	2'25	+3.03	7'37	17'40	- 7
	Oddii (Doutle)	3'73	3'37	+0.38	7:47	5'55	+ 35
NORTH-WESTERN	North-Western Province	es 5'73	3 1.75	+3.08	/ 4/	3 33	
PROVINCES AND	(Central).	es 1'3;	2'31	0.08	2.81	6.22	- 51
Oupa.	North-Western Province (West). North-Western Province			+0'29	6.72	9.35	- 21
	(submontane).			-		3.20	- 61
	Punjab (South)	0.7					- 63
	Do. (Central)	0.2		2.6.	2.75	6:22	16
PUHJAB	Do. (submontane) Do. (Hill Districts)	1'4	9 4.71	-3'22			
	Do. (North-West)	0'4	0.114				
	Do. (West)	0.4	0'40	, , , , ,			4 3
	Malabar	90					7 + 9
	Madras (S. Central)	13'			3 42'1	9 451	2 -
	Coorg		11 10	4 -019	3 2.3		
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS-	Mysore Konkan	10	97 7.5	4 +3'4			
BAR COAST DIS-	Bombay, Deccan		68 1'5	8 721	***		111
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish	111	91 1'0	\$ 4 E	6.6	7.7	1 - 1
	Camming		70 2'1	-0'4	10 9'6		1
	(Berars Central Provinces (West)		70 21	8 +0%	57 8'0		
CENTRAL PROVINCES	1 Do. do. (Centra	1) 4	.13 3.6			13'0	
AND BERARS.	Do. do. (East)	3	2';	50 40		1	
	Guzerat	1	.38 3.	42 -21		35 10'	19 -
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Kattiawar	0	0 0'	70 -1			19
, 50==== (++=+=-) +++	Sind	***					28
	Central India (East)		770	32 +1			68 -
RAJPUTANA AND CRN	. Rajputana (East), Ce	ntral	0'32 1'	66 -1	34		
TRAL INDIA.	India (West). Rajputana (West)		0 0	53	'53	0 2	43 -1
			0'99 1	16 -0	17 3		57
	East Coast (North) Hyderabad (South)		0'73	12 -0	39 9).tt	30 +
	11 Madras (Central)	***	0.30			1200 1 5	001
MADRAS .	Hast Coast (Central)			. /		85 3	86 -
	Do. (South)	0.03				190 2	48 -

W. L. DALLAS,

Simla, 9th July, 1888.

Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—For week ending 7th July, 1888.—Rainfall good on the West Coast, none in Cuddapah and Madras, and slight elsewhere. More rain is wanted in several districts. Crops generally fair, but withering from want of rain in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, South Arcot, Madura, and Nilgiris. Pasture scanty in Bellary, North Arcot, and Madura. Agricultural operations generally progressing. Prices generally rising except in Godavari, Kistna, and North Arcot. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—River still low in Sind and preparations for early crops consequently delayed in Shikarpur. Rainfall generally sufficient in Konkan, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, but much wanted in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Baroda; also more wanted in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Salara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda; but retarded in parts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Konkan, Surat, Nasik, and Poona. Fodder scarce in parts of Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Locusts have appeared in four talukas of Hyderabad, slightly damaging indigo in one taluka.

Bengal.—For week ending 10th July, 1888.—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails throughout the Province and ample rain has fallen in all parts except Orissa. General prospects have improved and are now satisfactory, but in Orissa more rain is still required. Early rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane are coming on well. Late rice and bhadoi sowings are in progress and transplanting has begun. Price of rice has somewhat risen, particularly in West Bengal, Orissa, and the Chota Nagpur districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, except in Meerut and Saharanpur, where the weather for the past week has been cloudy and sultry, and more rain is needed. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif are in progress. Supplies are sufficient and except in a few districts prices are steady. Condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory.

Punjab.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are generally stationary, except at Shahpur and Peshawar, where they are falling. Ploughings and sowings are in progress except in Umballa, where they have stopped for want of rain. Rain urgently wanted at Hissar and Delhi. Kharif crops in good condition. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle are generally healthy. Fodder sufficient except in two districts.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Sufficient rain reported in all districts except Saugor. Autumn sowings progressing favourably. Sugarcane thriving. Condition of cattle fair.

Burma.—For week ending oth July, 1888.—Ploughing and sowing continue. Transplanting has commenced. The rainfall in Lower Burma was generally copious. In Upper Burma it was insufficient and rain is much wanted. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, Tavoy, and has fallen in Thayetmyo and Toungoo. In Upper Burma the prices are stationary.

Assam.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Early rice being harvested. Cold weather rice sown or transplanted. Prospects good. Some damage done by floods in Nowgong and in parts of Sylhet and Cachar. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Good rain in Shimoga district, and slight in other parts of the State. Crops generally good, but more rain is much needed for them in parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog districts. Fodder diminishing in parts of the Hassan and Chitaldroog districts. Prices slightly risen.

Heavy rain has fallen in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Sky generally cloudy. Good rain during the week. Sowing of cotton nearly completed and sowing of jowari commenced. Insufficiency of fodder is being reduced. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. No marked change in prices of food-grains.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Good rainfall throughout the Agency, but not sufficient in Gwalior. Agricultural operations in progress. No other change since last report.

Rajputana.—For week ending 11th July, 1888.—Rain still holding off and partial. Agricultural operations commenced, but rain wanted. Agricultural stock good generally. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some places. Prices tending to rise.

Nepal.—For week ending 5th July, 1888.—Tolerable rain has fallen lately, but not yet sufficient for the crops. Prospects are indifferent. Transplanting of rice commenced in the valley.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI. of 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAYN Rail Park Park Rail Park Par			V.B.	As regards the figures in	et 1	RECEIPTS	OR STH		RECEIPT WEEK ENDI JUNE,	NO IOT		TAL RECEI	pri 1	TOTAL RECE FROM 1ST A 0 16TH JUNE	PRIL , 1888.	Total	Total
				RAILWAYS	E 5		Per	mean n.	Total.	mile		Total.	mile open per	Total.	mile open per		
State Lines worked by Companies Fast Mail									P.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,
Section Continue				State Lines worked by Companies.									666				6,18,0
Same Company Same Same	oth oth oth oth oth oth oth oth	ditto		Rajputana-Malea(a) - Sindia Patna-Gya - Bengal-Nigput (b) Dildárnagar-Gháziput Mysore Southern Mahratta (c) Indian Midland - Cuddapah Nislore Harsilly-Pilibheet	1,664 75 57 186 12 140 675 42	3,50,725 8,191 8,373 19,754 688 10,324 70,034 2,326	214 110 146 106 57 74 105 55	1,604 75 57 180 12 140 850 136 83 36	3,82,00 8,96 6,87, 23,77 9, 10,51 70,44 24,11 3,6	0 23 3 12 11 12 12 7 20 2 20 8 107 14 26 4	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	42,64,490 1,03,082 1,(4,070 4,84,960 13,382 1,09,127 7,11,139 44,880 23,675	227 125 167 231 101 69 101 95	44,22,975 88,090 98,876 445,780 12,637 1,17,778 8,82,010 1,88,580 44,020 19,344	242 107 157 218 96 77 94 126 49	8,651 1,70,371 1,43,709 44,629	39;1
State Lines: worked by Governments 1888 State Lines: worked by Governments 1888 State Lines: worked by Governments 1889 State Lines: worked			• •		85	4.224	-	_	-	_	-						
South		/		TOTAL .	4,491	13,79,927	307	4,858	13,09,0	40 -	52 1	1,70,41,230	24.	171119971392	-		
ditto ditto Hengal Raii- grad ditto Bengal Central Habitato Bengal Raii- grad ditto Habitato 240 40.340 193 203 307 15 103.43 65 203 56 7 594 20 20 672 11.591.205 207 15 103.43 65 203 56 7 594 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	ooth I	1888		Government. North-Western (d)		4,83,586			12,	300	84	1,87,266	369	1,77,913	359	100.	9,3
23rd ditto		ditto ditto		Bengal Central	125	11,407	92	67	1.39,	200	207	15,60,136 19,434	220 65	15,77,61	3 212	17,477	
TOTAL	23rd 23rd	ditto ditto	0 0	Nalháti Tirhoot Burma Jorhát	249 333 26	40,34 51,47 1,18	5 155 1 45	39 2	31, 2 59, 5	296 499 985	39	7,19,598	31	2,12,99 11,43	4 175 3 34	1,130	6,5
### Active Companies. #### Active Companies. ##### Active Companies. ##### Active Companies. ###################################	ıöth		п •		-			-		210	183	79,89,217	300	85,63,110	6 197	5,73,899) a
23rd 13rd				Lines worked by Guo		7,43193						.0	100	22 80 22	0 800		21.22
### Code Code	23rd 23rd	ditto ditto		South Indian	654	1,03,14 8,40,23	3 358	65 1,49	7 7:43	457 859	163 497	11,42,595 1,25,00,258	743	12,04,90	7 167 5 752	62,31:	1,603) 5,51,0
GRAND TOTAL 4,179 14,68,261 356 4,147 13,75,846 332 2,12,16,731 455 2,05,29,332 450 6,87 12,171 35,91,846 295 12,968 34,71,896 269 4,62,47,198 338 4,59,90,047 322 2,57				Central India	686												4 100
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	-3	4111		1		14,68,26	350	4,14	13.75	,846	332	2,12,16,731	45	2,05,29,33	45	0	6,87,1
CROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	GRAN	D TOTAL	(GUA	RANTEED AND STATE)	12,17	35,91,8	¢6 29	12,5	68 34,71	,896	269	4,62,47,19	33			-	2,57.
Assisted Companies. Bengal and North-Western										_	***						***
Soft States Sta				NET RECEIPTS			411	-		-	****	2,61,95,49	1 19	1 2,57,66,15	53 18	1	4,29.
Sort ditto Tarkateshwar 22 4,473 201 4,473 201 4,473 201 4,473 201 4,514 2,7 2,518 2,5				Assisted Companies		•											
Total 465 60,344 130 465 68,781 148 8,03,072 131 8,75,466 146 72,394 . Native States. The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company) . 208 23,691 114 277 30,130 109 3,67,529 157 3,33,274 009 3 soft ditto . The Gaekwar's . 59 2,520 43 59 2,720 46 47,005 71 38,778 60 3 syrd ditto . Hhávnagar-Gondal . 103 15,247 79 193 16,955 88 3,36,429 154 2,79,400 132 5 Norvi 68 1,642 29 68 3,285 48 40,995 03 54,517 73 7,522 3,64 7,214 58 124 8,200 66 84,561 60 87,637 64 3,076	3oth	ditto ditto		Western . Tárakeshwar . Rohilkhand-Kumaun	37	7 5,1	85 7	7	22 67	4,907 5,584	98	67,59 84,31	4 11	6 70,6 4 84,4	60 11	3,00	27
## Soft ditto					. 40	is 60,3	144 13	JO 4	65 6	8,781	148	8,03,07	2 13	8,75,4	66 I.	ş6 72,3	94
soth ditto teed Company) 208 23/691 114 277 30/130 169 3/07/529 157 3/33/274 609 3 30th ditto The Gaekwar's So 2,520 43 59 2/720 46 47/005 71 38/778 60 3prd ditto The Gaekwar's Mehragar Gondal 193 15/247 79 193 16/955 88 3/36/420 154 2/79/400 132 5 3pth ditto Morvi 68 1/942 29 68 3/285 48 46/9795 63 54/517 73 7/522 3pth ditto Jodhpore 124 7/314 58 124 8/200 66 84/561 60 87/637 64 3/076				Native States.													
aśna-Vadnagar 21 752 35 21 900 43 9,210 659 124,474 58 124 8,200 66 84,561 60 87,637 64 3,076	30th	ditto		teed Company) The Gaekwar's	. 2											6	34
	agrd agrd	ditto ditto	•	sána-Vadnagar Hhávnagar-Gondal Morvi		93 15, 68 1,	247	79	68	3,285	48	3,36,4	20 1	54 2,79,4	\$00 I	32	57
	Joen	44200						70	742	52,199	84		-			99	85

M. C. BRACK ENBURY, Major, R.E., Under-Secretary

⁽r) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kauaia-Dharlia and Assam-Behl State Railways.

(f) Return not received.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th June, 1887.

(h) Total receipts from 2st April to 9th June, 1888.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 4888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from 12me to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may agen to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully or made information. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE to the GAZETTE may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of five Rudges for annum if Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE can also be delivered in Calcutta, or right Rudges is sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the GAZETTE can also be delivered in Calcutta, or right Rudges is sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a nawment by Rudges six for annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rugges on the Supplement of Hulla is required by Law, or which No Official Orders or Naturassoms, the Publication of main in the GAZETTE will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works-Irrigation.

ERRATUM TO THE STATEMENT OF TRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1886-87, PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA ON THE 17th DECEMBER, 1887.

Page 1624.—Kurnool Canal. For figures under "Areas Irrigated" substitute the following:-

					AREAS	IRRIGA	TED.				
	1	NOVEMBER	M APRIL T 1886, i. e., ROP.		SOWN PROP 1880 TO N 1. e., 2N	ARCH 1	587.	MHOPE AI	KAR, 1886-l	37.	S86-87.
Works.	Items.		In compari	son 86.		In comp with 18	85-86.	.	In compar with 1885	86.	e of in
		Total acres.	Increase.	Decretize.	Total acres	Increase.	Decrease.	Total acres	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1880-87,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 .	8	9	10	11	12
Curnool canal .	Kurnool. Government land . Ivam land .	10,926 15,884	696 370	***	2,384	7-1	1,032	13,310	***	346 847	2°53 10'19
	TOTAL .	16,810	1,056	***	3,961	***	2,249	20,771		1,193	5'43
Total of Kurngol canal and all other works.	Gevernment land	39,013	2,943 713		15,642	619	1,562	54,6; 5 31,775	3,562	849	6197
works.	TOTAL .	64,374	3,656	200	22,056	·	943	86,430	2,713	.45	3*24
Total anicut	Government land .	1,390,406	26/054 13,900		144,477		7,139	1,534,893 382,345	13,900 6,761		0,01
	TOTAL .	1,935,979	46,286		184,311	***	13,981	2,130,290	32,305		1153
Grand Total includ- ing anicuts and	Government land	3,285,177	245,145 55,800	***	835,858 148,338		97,978	4,121,031 848,82	33,309		1
other works.	TOTAL	06,205,013	310,560		1,010,05	5	127,962	5,215,06	8 188,598		37

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works — Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1877.

No. I.-Kharif Statement.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH. URRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON 1887-88 (JULY TO OCTOBER).

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

			AREA IRRIGATED.	GATED.	1887-88 AS COMPAR-	COMPAR-		RAI	NEALL	FOR FOU	R MONT	18, JUL.	RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS, JULY TO OCTOBER.	TOBER		1	
	A see in	Culturable					July.	20	August.	4	September.	- J.	October.		TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
Districts	BCICS.	acred	Kharif, 1885-87.	1857-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886. 1	1887.	1886. 18	1887. 18	1886.	1887.	
		-	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	E E	In.	j.	In.	Fa.	li.		-	In.	Ţņ.	
Cuttack Balasore Midnapore	fion not available.	Informa- Informa- tion not tion not available, available.	68,779 6,490 68,914 848	99,167 9,710 64,885 547	3,220	301	10.53 8.60 7.96	11.70	7'92 6'29 10'47	12.00	17.33	4.58 5.04	507	0.98 42 1.78 37 3.19 32		30.38 2017 Rainfall at Bhuddruck station. 35.66 No rain-gauge stations on the Fidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal,	ion. on the Tide e Canal,
Gya Patna Shahabad	3,015,680 1,320,920 2,806,400	2,356,000 1,039,000 2,192,500 1,312,500	26,293 14.872 181,678 566	29,348 25,409 202,773 5,050	3,055 10,537 21,095 4,484	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	20'66 22'09 17'23 25'62	10.34 8 64 7 29 11.40	18.27 15.28 11.89	52.5	92.6	3.51	5.81 5.84 31.46 12.23	4.98 8.98 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88	557.43	31'23 20'60 25'07 26'18 Rainfall at Arrah station.	
														1			
• Totat		:	368,440	368,440 426,889	62,779	4,330	i	:	:	:	:	i	1	:	<u>:</u>		

· Includes 256 acres surreptitiously irrigated.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th June 1888.

No. II.-Kharif Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	083.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hopfulf.	Gya.	Patra.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards Cereals Cereals Cereals Pulse Rice Miscellaneous Gram, &c. Gram, &c. Gram, ec. Gram, ec. Gram, ec. Option Dyes Cottor Indige Optium Drugs Caster Miscellaneous Cottor Tobacco &c. Optium Tobacco &c. Optium Tobacco &c. Mustard, &c. Caster Miscellaneous Hot-weather		8880.683	6 1961		* : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	8900 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980	485.1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	15,931	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	390,116
	TOTAL KHARIP, 1887-88	291.68	012'6	64,885	547	29,348	\$5,409	202,773	050'5	426,889
	TOTAL KHARIF, 1886-87	68,779	6,490	68,914	00	26,293	14.872	181,678	266	368,440
• Chi	Chaffy rice; but as mostly all is under five-year leases, pressurements are not made, and details cannot therefore be given.	year leases, me	asuroments are	not made, and	details cannot th	erafore be give	a. D. Mc/	A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.,	lajor, R.E.,	

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D. A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.,

> The 14th June 1888. CALCUTTA,

No. III.—Kharif Statement. 1887-88. IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1887-88.

	Taldunda Canal.	Kendmpara High Level Canal, Canal, Range I.	Part Level High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapore Canal.	Patna Canal.	Patna Canal. Arrah Canal. Buxar Canal. Sarun Canal.	Buxar Campl.	Sarun Canal.	TOTAL.	REMARKS
NATURE OF CROPS.	Mahanuddy.	Brahmince-Byturace.	Acquapadda-Jajepore,	Coseyn.	Eastern Sonc.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
						:		ŧ		
Carden and orchards Sugarcane	09 ::	•	60	9 9 9 9 9	4,667	13,610		0 0	602'02	
Cereals Rice	•26,628	*60,944	*1f,134	65,432	49,687	907,124	1,5%	\$.050	390.116	
(Miscellaneous	:		# ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #	. 0			1	à 1	* *	,
-	• •				: :			9 *	:	
Fodder crops Grass, lucerne		* :	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*	:	; ;	::	* * *		
		b 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	# d d		* :		1:		* :	
Drugs (Opium	: :	b :	* 9	: :	: :		4	:	: •	
	: :			1 1	: *	: :		: ;	:	
Miscellaneous Castor	*			: :	24	0,840	4,049		13.913	,
TOTAL KHARIF, 1887-88	26,688	60,963	11,226	65.432	54,757	120,701	82,072	5,050	426,889	
TOTAL KHARIF, 1896-97	18,566	49,839	6,854	69,762	41,165	121,680	\$66,998	. 995	368,440	

The 14th Fune 1888.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 16th, 1888.

The Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, telegraphed on Monday that the mail steamer Sutlej experienced light southerly winds between Aden and Socotra, with a heavy south-easterly swell. . Thence to Bombay a fresh to strong monsoon with wind from south-west to west-south-west, with fine weather and occasional light showers. On reaching soundings heavy rain fell at times, and off Bombay continuous heavy rain and thick weather were experienced. This account shows that for the week under review a favourable monsoon was blowing over the Arabian Sea. As is usual under these conditions, strongly marked monsoon weather prevailed over India, more particularly over that part of India directly influenced by the Bombay monsoon current. Within that region strong westerly to south-westerly winds were reported. Not only was this the case on the West Coast, but over the Deccan, Central India, Kathiawar, and at several places in the south of the Peninsula monsoon winds strong to a gale in force were reported on several days. Accompanying these strong winds was general rain, which, though on the whole not very heavy, was fairly continuous and steady. In the earlier part of the week the heaviest falls occurred over the Central parts of the country, but during the 14th, 15th, and 16th heavy falls were recorded all along the West Coast.

In the Bay conditions have been less simple. Early in the week the winds began to fall off at the head of the Bay, and the rainfall brought up by the Bay branch of the monsoon was light. On the 11th the Chart showed a tendency towards the formation of an area of low pressure in the north-west of the Bay. This disturbance slowly developed, and on the 13th a well defined depression was shown off the Ganjam Coast. Very steep gradients prevailed to the south-east of the disturbance, and it is probable that very rough weather was experienced over the centre of the Bay. Early on the morning of the 14th the depression crossed the coast on a north-west course, but the rainfall around the centre was, so far as is known, much lighter than is ordinarily the case under these conditions. On the 15th the depression had reached Nowgong (Central India), and almost filled up.

In Upper India the weather has undergone a considerable change. At first the absence of rain occasioned excessive temperatures in the Punjab and Sind, but about the 11th and 12th there occurred a rush of rain bearing winds into the Punjab, and a rapid reduction of temperature.

On the morning of the 9th the barometer was falling, except on the West Coast. The change was considerable in the Indus Valley and over the north of the Bay, while it was slight in the extreme south of the Indian region. In consequence gradients had become very steep, and a strong monsoon was blowing very generally, but more especially on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces,

the Deccan, and Rajputana. Temperature had on the whole fallen, except in the Punjab and Upper Sind, where it was excessive, the maximum temperatures being generally above 110°, and at Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan 118° and 117° respectively. Rain had fallen in most parts of India, except the Indus Valley and the Punjab. The amount of the rainfall was increasing at the central stations and in parts of the North-West Provinces and Behar. The Chart of the 10th showed an increase of pressure, except in the South. In consequence gradients were somewhat less steep than they were on the 9th, but there was little other change. Strong monsoon winds continued to blow over Western and Central India, but at the head of the Bay the force of the wind had Temperature had fallen, except in the north and west of the Punjab, where it remained excessive. The rainfall on the West Coast and in Western India varied between 11 and 3 inches, and moderate falls were reported from parts of Burmah and Northern India. In Bengal only moderate showers were recorded. On the 11th the barometer was falling over the Bay and Eastern India,-rising elsewhere. There was a slight tendency towards the formation of a cyclonic storm in the north-west of the Bay. In consequence the winds were feeble and unsteady about the head of the Bay, though they were probably blowing strongly in the Centre and South. On the West Coast and over the Central parts of the country the strong monsoon winds, noticed during the previous two days, held steadily. Some rain was reported from the north of the Punjab, and showers, light or moderate in amount, were received in most parts of the country, except Sind, West Rajputana, and South Punjab. Temperature had fallen almost everywhere. In the Punjab the reduction was considerable, though high maximum temperatures continued to be reported from the Indus Valley stations. The observations of the 12th showed that a slight depression was forming over the north-west of the Bay off the Ganjam Coast. In other respects the barometric changes were generally unimportant. Over Western and Upper India normal monsoon winds, in the former region-of considerable force-prevailed, while over the Bay there existed a well marked cyclonic circulation around the low pressure area forming there. On the Bengal and Orissa coasts the winds were east-north-easterly. Rain had to a large extent ceased in Bengal, but elsewhere moderately heavy and general rain was reported. Rain had extended well into the north-west of the Punjab, and in consequence there had been a further reduction of temperature in that Province. The Chart of the 13th showed that the depression over the Bay had intensified considerably and was approaching the Ganjam Coast, where it was occasioning a brisk barometric fall. Very steep gradients prevailed to the east and south-east of the disturbance, and a well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds was shown around the storm area. The monsoon winds over Western, Central, and Upper India were practically unchanged. General and favourable rain was reported, the largest amount recorded having been 5 inches at Amraoti. Temperature had decreased, except in Bengal and Behar. High maximum temperatures continued to be reported from the Indus Valley. Early on the morning of the 14th the depression crossed the Ganjam Coast, and the wind shifted to southwest at Gopalpore and False Point. The barometer was falling briskly in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the changes were generally slight. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the depression, and the south-easterly and easterly current on its northern side extended right up the Gangetic plain into the Punjab. The monsoon on the West Coast was a trifle weaker than during the previous few days, but the rainfall in the Coast districts continued fairly heavy. Elsewhere rain, though moderate, was very general. Temperature had again decreased. On the 15th the Chart showed that the depression had advanced north-westward, as far as Nowgong (Central India). It had filled up very considerably, but its advance had been attended by a rapid barometric rise in Orissa, Ganjam, and the Circars, and a moderate fall in Bundelkhand. A feeble cyclonic circulation prevailed around the storm area. Very good monsoons were blowing on both coasts. Rain had again fallen very generally, the most important feature of the rainfall being its extension into Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzerat, and parts of Rajputana, and the Punjab, where the amount had hitherto been much short of the average. Temperature changes were slight.

The concluding table shows the rainfall of the past week. In nearly half of the divisions an excess of rain is shown, and in those divisions where a defect is reported the deficiency in most instances is comparatively small and unimportant. The regions of excessive rainfall are roughly Burmah, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the centre and submontane districts of the Punjab, and the greater portion of the Peninsula and of the Central parts of the country. Elsewhere the rainfall has been short of the average, but, except in Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces, generally by small amounts.

In Burmah there has been more than the average amount of rain, and falls varying between 18 and 10 inches are reported from several districts. Over Bengal (except North Bengal), Assam, Orissa, Oudh, and the east of the North-Western Provinces there were no heavy falls of rain, and the monsoon current passing over that region seems to have been feeble, as even at Cherrapunji the total fall of the week was only 8 inches. In the central and western parts of the North-Western Provinces the falls were much heavier, varying between 6 and 9 inches, while along the foot of, and on the hills the maximum falls varied between 8 and 15 inches. In the central, submontane, and north-west Punjab rain was general and fairly heavy, but in the south and west there was very little, and in the Derajat, &c., none at all.

In Malabar rain fell daily and at some stations heavily, but on the whole the fall was moderate and about the average. In the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan the Berars, and a large part of the Central Provinces, the rainfall was much heavier than usual, the maximum falls within those divisions varying between 10 and 20 inches. In Khandesh and Guzerat the total was below the average and there were no heavy falls; but the Kathiawar rainfall was up to the normal, and in Rajputana and Central India the average was exceeded. In Bhopal one station had 8 inches during the week, and at Jeypur over 9 inches was recorded On the east side of the Peninsula (north of Nellore) rain was general and heavy but in the extreme south there was some desiciency.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall More or less deficiency is recorded from the greater part of Northern and a large part of Central India, while in the West and South there has been, so far, more than the normal amount of rain. There has been considerable improvement in Central India and Eastern Rajputana since the previous week. The more serious deficiency is in Orissa and parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Marie Control		RAINFALL	DATA FOR WEEK TOTH JULY.	ENDING	RAINFALL I	INTE JULY.	H MAY 70
Province.	Division.	Average actual	Average normal raiofall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches,	Average actual rainfall of season to date,	Average nor- mat rainfall, rath May to 16th July,	Excess or de fect of (seaso ai) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
			Inch	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
,	Tenasserim Lower Burma	10:68 6:70	11.50 4.92 3.86	+ 5°18 + 1°78 + 0°34	84'38 39'59 20'46	53°02 37°12 29°56	+ 59 + 7 - 10
RURMAN	Central do. Upper do. Arakan	4'20 2'69 9'10	3.80	7 -1:95	16:38	83.30	- 15
	Eastern Bengal Assam (Surma)	1'39 3'73 2'61	3'71 5'06 3'44	-2'32 -1'33 -0'83	22'39 65'52 30'53	34°24 49°27 33°04	- 35 + 33 - 8
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Do. (Brahmaputra) Deltaic Bengal Central do. North do.	1°39 1°53 5°29	2140 2152 4107	-1:01 -0:99 +1:22	14'35 15'20 35'23	19'46 19'00 ' 42'53 17'11	- 26 - 19 - 17 - 58
	Orissa Chota Nagpur Behar (South)	0°90 1°56 1°91	3'48 2'88 2'29 2'18	-2.28 -1.32 -0.24	7:22 10:74 9:93 14:15	15.89 12.47 16.33	32 20 13
(Do. (North) North-Western Provinces		. 2'80	-1'31	6.36	. 1ò:28	- 38
	(East). Oudh (South) Do. (North)	1,30	2°54 2°70 2°14	-1'34 -2'07 +1'81	8:56 9:63 11:42	9°92 12°80 7°63	- 14 25 + 49
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,	North-Western Provinces (Central). North-Western Provinces		1'74	+1'38	513	8.39	- 2
Освя.	(West). North-Western (Submontane).		2.75	+2'08	11'92	12 02	-
	Punjab (South)		1.01	-0.01	2:32	4'51 7'76	49
	Do. (Central) Do. (Submontane) Do. (Hill Districts) Do. (North-West)	3 87 4'43 1'05	1'55 1'88 3'75 1'60 0'52	+ 0'49 + 1'99 + 0'35 0'55 0'10	4°33 6 66 9'70 1 87	8'10 8'40 5'20 2'27	+ 1. - 6 - 4
	Do. (West)	frents.		-0.14	80:45	01.01	+ 3
Parent	Malabar Madras (South Central) Coorg Mysore	10,13	0.24	+007 -009 -000	10/82 52/30 2/05	5'91 55'28 8'74	+ 8
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Konkan Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad (North)	0'90	7'57 1'70	+ 2:33	5018	46'41 11 25	+ 2
	Khandeish	0.68		-0.82		9 22	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Berars Central Provinces (West) Do. (Central) Do. (East)	2.2.	2°04 3 82	+3'32 +3'60 +0'21 -0'58	13/42	40 3	+ - 3
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat Kathiawar	1.60 2.28 7	3.00	-2.51 -0.02		17,00	- 4 + 1
Rajputana and Cen-	Central India (East) Rajputana (East), Centra	2'42 al 2'89	2'28	+ o'14 + o'97	7173	7159	+
TRALE INDIA.	India (West). Rajputana (West)	0.30	0.87	0'48	.7	3,30	9
24	Hyderabad (South) Madras (Central)	2'16 3'29	1'59	+ 0'95 + 1'70 + 0'70	12'73	7.80	+ (
MADRAS	East Coast (Central) Do. (South)	3.04	0,40	+ 2°13 0°21 0°15	6:S3 3'13	3.12	+

W. L. DALLAS,
SIMLA, 16th July, 1888.

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter 1

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—For week ending 14th July, 1888.—Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in other districts, except Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, where more rain is wanted. Crops generally good, but withering from want of rain in Madura and Salem, and blighted in parts of Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Pasture scanty in North Arcot and Madura. Agricultural operations progressing. Prices generally falling where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Slight rain in parts of Sind, where river continues low. Rainfall during week good throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan, and in Khandesh, Poona, and Dharwar, but insufficient in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, and Baroda. Sowing of early crops continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Kathiawar, and Baroda, but retarded in tracts where rainfall is insufficient. Rice transplantation progressing in Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Konkan, and Baroda. Young crops good, except in parts of Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier, where they are damaged by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda.

Bengal.—For week ending 17th July, 1888.—Ordinary monsoon weather continues, but the rainfall during the week has been moderate. General agricultural prospects are good, except in Orissa and the Singhbhum district, where there has been scanty rain. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are looking well. Late rice seedlings are being transplanted, but more rain is required. In Behar bhadoi sowings are in full progress. Early rice and jute have begun to be gathered in places in East and North Bengal. Indigo manufacture is going on.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Abundant rain fell during the week in most districts; and only in Rai Bareli, Sitapur, and Aligarh is there any complaint of the supply being insufficient. Ploughing and sowing for the kharif are in progress. Sugarcane and indigo are being weeded. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally are steady. The condition of cattle continues satisfactory.

Punjab.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Rain has fallen in several districts. Prices are unsettled: shown to be rising in Umballa, falling in Peshawar, fluctuating in Delhi; elsewhere reported to be stationary. Ploughing and sowing for kharif crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and Delhi. Kharif crops in fair condition. No damage done to crops. Condition of cattle reported to be generally good. Fodder generally sufficient, except in Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Sufficient rain in all districts, except Bilaspur. Autumn sowings progressing favourably. Rice plants healthy. Sugarcane thriving. Cattle in fair condition.

Burma.—For week ending 14th July, 1888.—Ploughing and sowing continue in Lower Burma. The rainfall is sufficient, except in Thayetmyo and in parts of Tharrawaddy. Ploughing is backward in parts of Bhamo and Yeu, as the rain has been insufficient. In Meikteila and Lower Chindwin the rainfall was also very slight. The price of paddy has risen in Yeu, Kyauksee, and Pagan in Upper Burma, and has fallen in Bassein in Lower Burma. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Rainfall general, but light.
Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continues. Growing crops doing well. More sun wanted for tea in Upper Assam.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Some rain in the civil and military station. Good rain reported in Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts. Standing crops generally in good condition, but want of more rain still felt in affected parts of all districts, except Shimoga and Kadur. In one taluk of the Hassan district crops are reported to be damaged by insects. Outturn of harvests fair.

Moderately heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Cultivation of paddy backward in three taluks.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rainfall during the week good. Sowing of cotton completed, and the plants are some inches above the ground. Sowing of jowari continues. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Fodder plenty, except in Amraoti district, where it will be sufficient in a few days. Prices of foodgrains stationary.

Some rain during the week in Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Rain general, but insufficient in Neemuch. Agricultural operations are in progress. Great scarcity of pasturage in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—For week ending 18th July, 1888.—Rainfall more or less throughout the Province. Agricultural operations commenced. Agricultural stock good generally. Fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady, but rising in some places.

Nepal.—For week ending 12th July, 1888.—There has been some rain during the week, but more and heavy rain still wanted. Weather hot. Prospects improved. Transplantation of winter rice is in progress.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII. of 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

				length	RECEIPTS E WEEK ENDING JUNE, 188	25TH	100	WEEK EN	PTS FOR DING 2; 2, 1888.		FOTAL RECE FROM 1ST A D 25TH JUNE	7.7.5764	PROS	RECE M IST A RD JUNE,	PRIL	To	tal	Total
est Return scoived.			Railways.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total	. 1	Per nile pen.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Т	otal.	Per mile open per week.		se in de	888-89.
		S	tate Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Ro.		Rs.	Rs.	1	Rs.	Rs.
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ditto	•	- 1	ucknow-Sitapur- Sibramau.	85	4,193	49	105		5,244	59	53.732	58	5	68,666	54	-	14,874	***
•		1	TOTAL .	4,491	11,68,147	260	4,858	14,1	8,840	391	1,81,98,298	334	4 15	83,23,180	314	1,	24,882	***
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Includes the Cawnpore-Achiera State Railway.
Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
Includes the Ballaya-Kistna State Railway.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

4, 19th Yuly, 2888.

⁽d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Pathála State Railways.
(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunis-Dharlla and Assam-Behar.
State Railways.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of Andia.

No. 30.}

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India may seem to be of interest to the Public, and such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may seem to be of interest to the Public, and such as more usefully be made information. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of five Rudges for annum if Non-Subscribers to the Gazette can also be delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rudges is sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rudges six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rudges nine if sent by Post. No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law or which it has been entomory to outlish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be loosed to.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 28, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPRIS.)

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The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

Offic. Secretary to the Government of India. E. J. SINKINSON,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE, STATISTICAL BRANCH; Calcutta, 23rd July, 1266.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SANITARY PRINCIPLES TO TOWNS AND VILLAGES
IN INDIA.

No. 3

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Simla, the 27th July, 1888.

Read the undermentioned papers:

Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India. 1863.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 83 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 2nd May, 1878, forwarding, with remarks, a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bengal Sanitary Report for the year 1876.

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 8-227-236, dated 7th August, 1878, circulating the above Despatch and enclosed Memorandum.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for india, No. 58 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th April, 1879, forwarding remarks by the Army Sanitary Commission, dated 19th March, 1879, on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments, Nos. 9—259-70, dated 7th July, 1879, circulating, with remarks, the above Memorandum from the Army Sanitary Commission.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 102, dated 15th October, 1885, forwarding, with remarks, a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Bombay Sanitary Report for 1883.

Read also the following correspondence:

Report on the District Boards in the Madras Presidency for the year 1885-86, with the orders of the Madras Government thereon.

Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 132, dated 24th September 1887.

Reports for 1886 from the Sanitary Commissioners in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Qudh, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, with the orders of the Local Governments thereon.

Orders of the Government of India on the Reports of the Sanitary Commissioners enumerated above.

Reports for 1885-86 on the Administration of Municipalities in Bombay, Bengal, Burma, Assam, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the reviews of each Local Government and Administration concerned.

Orders of the Government of India on the Municipal Reports enumerated above.

RESOLUTION.

The practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India has since the publication in 1863 of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India received the continuous attention of the Government. The Report of the Royal Commission, the reports submitted subsequently from time to time by the various Provincial Sanitary Commissioners, and the suggestive reviews of those reports which have emanated from the Army Sanitary Commission in England, have brought to notice the chief sanitary defects of urban and rural areas, and have indicated the methods by which they might be remedied. It is through no want of sympathy with the cause of sanitary improvement that the Government of India has not been able hitherto to give as full effect to these recommendations as it could have wished. The difficulties to be overcome were numerous and formidable, and lay, to begin with, as much in the ignorance of the people and in the passive resistance offered by them to all departures from the practice of ages, as in the want of funds and the absence of an executive agency to give effect to the orders of the central authority. However convinced the Government of India might be of the value of

the suggestions made for its adoption, and however anxious to carry them into effect, it had to proceed with circumspection, and with a due regard to the means at its disposal as well as to the prejudices of the heterogeneous populations entrusted to its care. Under such circumstances progress has unavoidably been slow. Still considerable progress has been made. The ignorance of the people on all sanitary questions has been in some measure mitigated by the Department of Public Education, which has imported into the ordinary school curriculum instruction in the elementary principles of sanitary science. Popular prejudices have been combated by the judicious influence of the officers of Government, and by the introduction of improved sanitary methods, wherever this was practicable. Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed in all Provinces; information regarding the sanitary needs of towns, and later of rural areas, has been collected; and in many municipalities and some rural areas this information has been turned to account in the provision of a pure water-supply, of Improved drainage, and of better conservancy arrangements. The Government of India readily admits that what has been done in these directions may appear small in comparison with what remains to be done. But it does not admit that, having regard to the difficulties which lay in the way, reasonable progress has not been made.

- 2. It has been stated that the main obstacles which have hitherto impeded sanitary improvement in India lay in the ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom, in the want of efficient executive agencies, and last, though not least, in the want of funds. Upon the first of these obstacles, the Governor-General in Council does not on the present occasion desire to dwell. It indeed still constitutes a formidable difficulty, upon which, in rural areas at all events, little sensible impression has yet been made, and its existence renders it necessary still to observe great caution in the introduction of sanitary reforms. But with the rapidly advancing tide of popular education, the perception of the beneficent intentions of the Government comes home more clearly to the people than it did; and there is less danger than there was that measures taken for the improvement of the health of the people and the prevention of disease should be misconstrued as arbitrary interference with time-honoured practices. If some years ago it was generally and correctly felt by Local Governments and Administrations that authoritatively to press the subject of sanitary improvement, especially in villages, would be of little avail, and that persuasion, not coercion, was the right plan to follow, it is no less generally felt today that a more forward, though still cautious and tentative, policy would now be opportune.
- 3. In considering therefore the measures most calculated to promote the cause of sanitary reform in India, attention should, in the first place, be directed to the question of executive agencies, and to the question of funds. Taking the question of executive agency first, it has to be regarded in its relation to urban and to rural areas. In relation to urban areas, the Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the question now presents far less difficulty than it did. When sanitary reform in India received its first impetus from the investigations of the Royal Commission referred to in the preamble, there was, outside the Presidency towns, practically no organization for the prosecution of sanitary work. The hardworked district officer did what he could to keep his towns clean; but sanitary science in India was then in its infancy, while the most enlightened inhabitants of Mofussil towns knew nothing about it, and never troubled themselves to learn anything. The result was manifest in the lamentable state of things depicted in the Report of the Royal Commission. Since then, however, there has been muchimprovement. The growth of the spirit of self-help and the perception of the advantages of sanitation in municipalities has in recent years been encouraging; and there is reason to think that the Government may with increasing confidence rely on the co-operation of municipal bodies in promoting sanitary reform. The Municipal Acts, which formerly were adapted to an early stage of civic development, have now been cast in an ampler mould. Those now in force in the various Provinces confer a larger discretion and authority to pass rules and bye-laws for sanitary purposes, and impose upon Municipal Committees the duty, as far as the funds at their disposal will permit, of providing, among other things, for the sanitation of the towns. Municipal Boards can, therefore, both entertain the requisite agency for carrying out the law, and raise the necessary funds. The areas to be dealt with are limited, and

within them the interests of the people affected are mostly identical. There is a field for concentrated effort; and the Government may, therefore, with greater confidence look to Municipal Committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside.

4. In rural areas the case is different. Among the viflage population the sense of the need for sanitary reform is but little, if at all, more developed than it was when the Royal Commission reported a quarter of a century ago. The great feature of Indian rural life is immobility of custom, upon which novel ideas make but little impression. For improving the sanitation of villages executive rules have been from time to time framed and recommended for general adoption. It does not appear however that they were anywhere productive of much good, for there was no executive agency to supervise their working or, when necessary, enforce them.

But in this important matter of executive agency a great improvement has been effected by the District and Local Boards Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and by the various local legislatures. In the Madras Presidency a gradation of rural Boards has been established, one of which deals with the village; another with the subdivision of a district; a third with the entire district. All these Boards have their special functions to discharge; but each has to provide within the area of its jurisdiction for the sanitation of towns and villages, and to that end is endowed with powers to entertain the necessary establishments. In Bengal and the Punjab the organization established, or to be established, is on the whole similar to that established in Madras; and though under the system introduced in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and Central Provinces, a larger territorial unit of self-government has been adopted, there is no reason why the executive agencies should not act effectively throughout the larger areas. The various Acts of the Legislature, which create this system of local self-government, require the Boards to undertake, among other things, local works and measures likely to promote the health of the public within the area subject to their authority, and empower them to entertain establishments for that purpose. In some instances also the laws creating these bodies confer upon them limited powers of taxation. But when this is not the case, or when it may be inexpedient to resort to taxation, or when funds may be insufficient to meet the expenditure necessary for sanitary and other improvements, it is always open to the Boards, with the sanction of the Local Government, to have recourse to loans under Act XI of 1879 (The Local Authorities Loan Act).

This legislation has therefore provided the Government of India, for the first time, with the means of creating that agency for executing sanitary reform in rural areas without which its previous exertions proved comparatively fruitless. The agency, even in the Provinces in which it has been established, is as yet in its infancy; but year by year it will grow stronger and more efficient, and the Governor-General in Council therefore desires to impress upon Local Governments that, from the beginning, the promotion of sanitation should be regarded as one of the most important duties of all District and Local Boards, and of Village Unions, where they exist.

5. In initiating and carrying approved sanitary measures into effect, it will be always essential to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the district authorities, which indeed are always available to Municipalities and Local Boards. But it must be remembered that district officers, who have generally shown themselves forward in promoting sanitary improvements and in co-operating with Local Boards in these matters, have neither the time nor the technical knowledge, nor the opportunities requisite for a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activity which is necessary for the discharge of the duties in question. Experience in India as well as in other countries has shown that, unless local executive agencies are carefully guided and controlled in sanitary matters, there is almost certain to be misdirection of energy and wasteful expenditure. As has been pertinently observed, "it is vain to hope that the numerous public bodies to which the sanitary administration of India has been committed will be found competent to discharge their important duties, so long as there is no competent authority possessing the necessary knowledge and armed with the necessary

powers to assist their deliberations, guide their actions, and, when the occasion arises, correct their mistakes and remedy their inactivity." It therefore appears to the Government of India to be eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board through which the Local Government can operate, and to which, subject in all respects to the orders of the Local Government, shall be entrusted the control and supervision over sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas. It was one of the recommendations of Lord Stanley's Commission, referred to in the preamble to this Resolution, that a Commission of Health should be appointed at the seat of each Local Government, with purely consultative functions, to advise on all questions relating to sanitation. Something more than a consultative body is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, now required; and the Sanitary Boards which he wishes to create should therefore from the outset receive recognition, not only as a consultative body, but also as the executive agency through which the Government acts in the Sanitary Department.

These Sanitary Boards might be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering. With these three officers might be associated one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. Every Commissioner of Division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly District Collectors in Madras, might also be excofficio members of the Board when dealing with questions connected with their divisions or districts. It is probable that the duties of the Board would not, at all events for some time to come, be onerons, and could well be combined with the other and ordinary duties of the members.

Finally, it is desirable that the Provincial Sanitary Boards should, subject to the orders of the various Local Governments, be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, whose advice upon large schemes of sanitary reform will always be useful, and who will be in a position to communicate to one Provincial Board the results of experience gained by another. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who acts under the general instructions of the Home Department, will thus, so far as may be needed, exercise the functions of a general co-ordinating and consultative authority; and through him the Government of India will be in a position to enforce, if necessary, that general control, which it is competent to exercise over all branches of the administration. It may afterwards be necessary to associate with the Sanitary Commissioner an expert in sanitary engineering science: but this is a question which need not be raised in this place.

6. In orders issued by the Home Department on Municipal and Local Board reports for 1885-86, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Governor-General in Council took the opportunity of laying down the general lines on which, in his opinion, future action of local bodies should be directed in promoting sanitary reform. The principle which he had in view was, that action should be preceded by an accurate ascertainment of the requirements of each locality. Accordingly it was suggested to various Local Governments that a sanitary survey of each municipality and rural area should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and that plans and estimates should be prepared of all the improvements necessary to provide each town or village with an efficient system of water-supply, drainage, and conservancy. The most important of these requirements, and that which, in the opinion of the Government of India, may at first be dealt with most effectively, and with the greatest chance of the active assistance and sympathy of the people, is the provision of pure water. Drainage,—especially in those localities in which the construction of public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health,—is also a matter calling forearly attention. But, while thus indicating the directions in which sanitation can be best promoted, there is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no desire to limit the discretion of Local and Provincial authorities as to their choice of action. That can best be determined by a knowledge of local requirements. In the orders in question it was added that plans, when once fixed, should be executed from year to year as

funds become available, the object aimed at being persistently kept in view until The Government of India desires in this place to call special attention to these instructions, which were devised with the view of checking wasteful recurring expenditure; and to express the hope that the annual reports on the Administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in each Province will henceforward shew that progress is being made in the desired direction. it was completed.

Another important matter to which attention must here be called is the provision in every Province of simple rules for the regulation of village sanitation. In some Provinces such rules have been for some time in operation, though with no very beneficial result, while in others it is now in contemplation to render such rules more effectual by legislation. Wherever the plation to render such rules more effectual by legislation. Wherever the existing law makes no provision, or insufficient provision, for the enforcement of necessary sanitary measures in rural areas, there should be no hesitation in taking the necessary power by legislation. And in this connection His Excellency in Council thinks it may be of advantage if the attention of all interested in sanitation is again called to the valuable remarks made in 1879 by the Army Sanitary Commission on the practical application of sanitary principles to towns and villages in India. Their remarks are, therefore, published as an appendix to this Resolution.

appendix to this Resolution.

Passing from the organization of the Sanitary Department to the important question of the provision of funds, it is, in the first place, to be observed important question of the provision of funds, it is, in the first place, to be observed that the various Municipal Acts enable the corporate bodies created by these Acts to raise by local taxation the funds necessary for local expenditure. Similar power is conferred on Local Boards by the Madras, Bengal, and Punjab Local Boards Acts, but apparently not elsewhere. It will be for the consideration of the Governments of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which possess Legislative Councils, whether legislation should be undertaken with a view to confer powers of taxation u pon Local Boards in those Provinces. Meanwhile it is incumbent on the Governments of the Provinces in question to place Local Boards in possession of funds sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of local sanitation. But of funds sufficient to meet the reasonable requirements of local sanitation. though sufficient money to meet current expenditure may be provided in these ways, it will probably be necessary to raise additional funds for the execution of new or large works. It is indeed probable that local income may be increased without any hardship to the tax-payers. In certain Provinces some productive methods of municipal taxation have not yet been turned to account: but even when all current revenue is taken into account, it may, and doubtless often will, be found necessary to have recourse to loans under Act XI, of 1879, or to appeals to the Provincial or Imperial Governments for grants-in-aid of local resources.

With reference to loans, the Governor-General in Council desires to say that, so long as borrowed money is not spent on the ordinary current operations of a Municipal or Local Board,—so long as it is spent on works of lasting utility, there can, as a matter of principle, be no objection to imposing on the rate-payers of future years an obligation to subscribe. The Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, affords certain facilities for borrowing by public bodies; but the rates of interest at which these bodies can raise the loans in the open market are often so high as to be practically prohibitive. The Governor General in Council has therefore taken the subject of loans to Local bodies into his careful consideration, being satisfied that no policy of sanitary reform in India can be successful unless facilities are provided for local bodies to raise funds for sanitary improvements on less onerous terms than they at present can do. The Government of India has not yet come to a final conclusion on this important subject; but it is not indisposed to think that, when expensive works of the kind in question have received the previous approval of Government, and when sufficient control over the local finances has been reserved to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions on which the raising of the loan is sanctioned, it might be expedient to authorize Local Governments, subject to certain prescribed limitations and conditions, to raise and establish a Provincial loan fund, and make its own bargains with local bodies in regard to advances necessary for sanitary improvements and other works of lasting utility. The question is one of general policy, which demands careful consideration; but the decision upon it will not now be long 8. With reference to the subject of contributions from Provincial funds for sanitary works of utility, His Excellency in Council has observed with satisfaction that a willingness has already been exhibited to contribute from Provincial resources in aid of sanitary improvements, both in urban and rural areas. Where the ability of local bodies to raise loans is undeveloped and their credit not established, the Government of India approves of such contributions, and would like to see regular provision made for them in Provincial budgets, when this can be done with a just regard to other demands on Local Governments. In some cases—such, for instance, as obstructed drainage, incidentally referred to in paragraph of above, as resulting from great public works—contributions would be obviously appropriate. But if contributions are to take a definite place in the plan of Provincial finance, His Excellency in Council would be glad to see them systematised on the grant-in-aid principle, which has been found so effective in promoting education, care being taken to so regulate the distribution of the grants as to minimise the evils, inherent in the grant-in-aid system, of weakening local responsibility and fostering extravagance in expenditure.

Under the system indicated above, it will, it is hoped, be possible to meet from Local resources the money necessary for Local sanitary improvements. There may, however, be very exceptional cases the requirements of which cannot be met from Local or Provincial resources or by loans. In such rare cases the Government of India will not refuse to consider applications from Local Governments in the interests of sanitary improvements of more than local importance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Public Works Department, for information; and that a copy be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for information.

Also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

1

Practical Hints for the Sanitary Improvement of the smaller Municipal Towns in India.

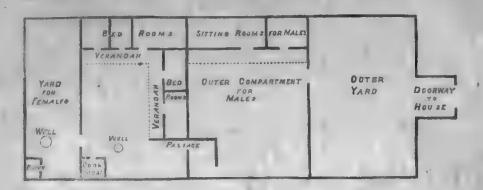
1. In the larger cities and towns in India, employing their own Engineers and Officers of Health, the foundation of sanitary improvement must be laid in works of domestic sewerage and drainage, in water-supply brought from a distance, in surface levelling, paving, and cleansing, and in surface drainage. These, together with opening up new thoroughfares, tree planting, and improved house construction, where sufficient funds are available, will improve the general health, and mitigate or prevent outbreaks of epidemic disease in all the larger groups of population. They are not only the most effectual measures which can be adopted for these objects, but for large dense populations they are in the end the cheapest.

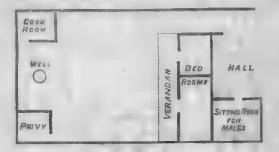
In the smaller municipalities the chief difficulty that lies in the way of adopting them is, that where there are a few thousand people, most of whom are of the poorer classes, funds are limited, and there is no local source from which the capital sums required for the execution of permanent works can be drawn, at least at present. Although public health measures to be executed mainly by hand labour may be more costly than the current outlay for permanent works, still much may be done among small populations by the proper application of limited income; and the object of the present paper is to point out, as far as it may be practicable to do so, the chief directions in which limited local expenditure may be applied to effect this object. But the nature and extent of legislative and administrative measures and authorities required to give practical effect to the principles embodied in the following paragraphs, whether for small municipal towns or villages, must be left solely to the authorities in India.

2. In all municipalities the two primary means of preventing outbursts of disease are strict attention to domestic cleanliness, and the protection of water-sources.

There is every reason for suspecting that the chief disease causes in all Indian towns are to be found within the walls which enclose the compounds and houses.

Here are sketches of two classes of houses, taken from a Bengal report. The first of well-to-do people; the second is a middle class house.



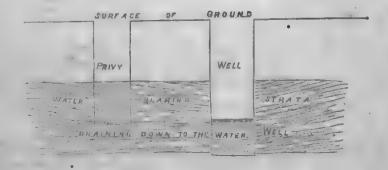


These houses, from being enclosed within walls, have no proper ventilation, and the rooms are so dark as sometimes to require a lamp day and night.

In some parts of India it is the practice to cover in the entire courtyard, so that foul exhalations are prevented from escaping into the air. In such cases ventilation of the court as well as of the houses is required. The huts of the poor have generally no enclosure walls, and have one door to the hut; they have hence more light and air.

3. The privies in all these houses are described as being "made of wells in which the dirt accumulates for years."

The plans show that the water wells are dug in the same soil close to the privies, and this rough sketch shows the dangers to health arising from such an arrangement:



There cannot be a doubt that the well water under such circumstances is liable to constant pollution by infiltration of liquid filth from the privy, and also by foul sufface washings from the yard, which is often in an exceedingly filthy state from the urine and dung of animals as well as of human beings.

Where houses have been long inhabited, the whole ground within the court walls under the sleeping rooms, from which the well draws most of its water, is fouled, and the inhabitants are exposed to all the consequences of living on foul ground, breathing impure air, especially at night, and drinking unwholesome water.

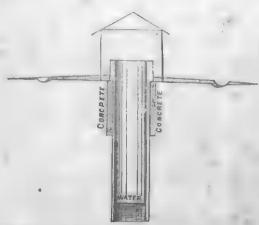
The simplest way of avoiding these dangers would be by rebuilding the houses on new ground, and adopting precautions to prevent the subsoil being polluted with filth. But as this cannot be done, the next best thing is to remedy the present evils as far as it may be practicable to do so.

4. The first step is obviously to prevent further pollution of the ground by cleansing and filling up all cesspits and filth wells. In many instances it would be advantageous to dig up and remove the surface earth of the compounds, and to replace it with fresh clean earth. Wherever means are available, the surface of the court or compound should be covered with paving, or some other hard impermeable material, such as rammed kunkur, and drained by channels to the streets outside.

Where a durable material for surface paving cannot be obtained, the most efficient substitute would probably be found in fresh clay hard rammed, so as to form a hard impervious surface, to be renewed by clean material at short intervals.

No cattle should ever be kept in small compounds. Besides the constant danger to health inseparable from this practice, it ensures rapid pollution of the subsoil augments the difficulty of cleansing, and fouls the well water.

5. Where the cesspit has been close to the house well in the manner shewn in the plans, it would be better to fill the well up with clean earth, and dig another as far as possible from the site of the cesspit. All new wells should be cased outside with clay or cement, or with concrete, to a sufficient depth to cut off the surface and subsoil water from the well, in the manner shewn in the following section:



The well is dug and built up in the usual way, but when it comes within 8 or 10 feet of the surface, the tube must be coated outside with puddle or concrete, to cut off the upper portion of the water. The tube of the well should be carried two feet above the ground level, and covered with a roof; the ground round the well should also be coated with concrete and sloped away from the well to open channels, as shown in the plan. With these precautions, which are not difficult to take, and not costly, any well within a compound, except in very foul ground, would yield wholesome water.

6. The abolition of well or cesspit privies being absolutely necessary before the water for domestic use can be safe, the only principle that can be adopted in their stead is that of continuous daily cleansing, and removal of all house filth and refuse of food, &c. The floor of the privy should be paved or covered with concrete or asphalte, and a moveable vessel placed upon it to be

daily removed and emptied by sweepers, with or without the use of dry earth. There is absolutely no other safe plan except daily removal. If from any local cause daily removal cannot be carried out, then it may be suggested that the municipal authority should construct groups of privies with private keys for the use of families, and that all conveniences of the kind within private compounds should at the same time be abolished. The whole surface of the compound should be kept clean day by day.

7. As much of the fever from which the people suffer is due to sleeping on the ground, no greater improvement could be introduced by the municipality than inducing the people to use beds raised above the ground level.

Were these simple improvements carried out in the smaller municipal towns there would be considerable improvement in the public health, so far as the houses are concerned.

They may be summarized as follows:

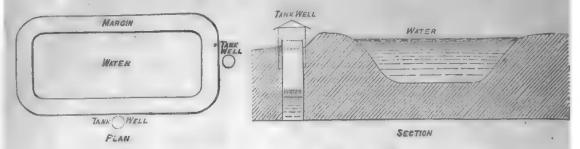
- (1) Abolishing all cesspits and privy wells, filling them up with clean earth, and substituting for them vessels to be emptied daily, or public privies to be provided as suggested above; all other privy arrangements to be improved in the same way, and everything removed daily.
- (2) Removing all wells from the polluted ground near cesspits, and digging new wells as far as possible from them, on the principles already stated. Old wells to be filled up.
 - (3) Removing cattle from house compounds, improving the surface, and maintaining strict cleanliness.
 - (4) Raising all beds and sleeping places above the ground level.
 - (5) Where people resort to the fields for natural purposes, provision should be made for immediately covering the deposits with fresh earth, and certain limits should be distinctly marked by posts, within which no inhabitant should be permitted to obey the calls of nature.
 - 8. Wherever the municipality has been able to provide pure water, brought from a distance, it would be better to close all house wells, or to discourage their use. In this way the house problem would be simplified.
 - 9. The next most important class of sanitary improvements are those required for the surface of the town outside the houses, and have for their object surface cleanliness, surface drainage, filling up and levelling all hollows and water holes not needed for supplying water for domestic purposes, or for bathing or for watering animals, and removing animals and unwholesome trades beyond the outskirts of the population.
 - 10. It will be seen that every one of these objects can be attained without outlay of capital. All that is required is labour and a suitable direction of it.

For instance, many municipal towns suffer in health from the presence in or near them of broken ground, holes with water in them, a larger number of tanks than is required for purposes of water-supply, using the same tank for drinking, bathing, washing, and watering animals.

Where such disease causes are present, the following rules should be applied:

- (4) All holes or inequalities should be filled up and levelled.
- (2) No tank used for supplying domestic water should ever be used for bathing, or for watering animals. The number of tanks required for all the purposes of the town should be carefully decided, and then all others should be filled up, and the land, which is often of considerable value, should be turned to use.
- (3) The margins of all tanks should be carefully formed and paved, or covered with grass. Suitable places should be provided for drawing water, not directly from the tank, which should be considered as only the water reservoir,

but connected with it, and made of masonry, as shown in the following sketch:



Wells sunk in clean ground at convenient places, and protected as already described, would supply tank water naturally filtered, and probably there would be no objection to draw the water by iron buckets, chain and windlass in a mixed community.

The municipality should take steps for the protection of all tanks and public wells. This is indeed one of their most important duties. There should always be a separate water-supply provided for low-caste people.

(4) At present the only kind of drainage suitable for small towns is open surface drainage carried along lanes and streets to some convenient outlet.

All covered drains should be avoided. The surfaces of lanes and streets should be graded so as to allow rainwater to pass readily to the surface drain, and the drain should have a shallow watertight section.



The material should be the best and cheapest to be obtained on the spot. Cut stone or concrete or asphalte might be used, or masonry or close fitting vitrified brick; but in any case it is absolutely necessary that the channel should itself be laid true, have a sufficient fall, and that all the joints should be watertight. Open cuts in the earth are of no use, but are on the contrary to be avoided, as leading to a damp unwholesome state of the subsoil.

(5) Where lanes or roadways have a considerable fall, the strong currents produced by tropical rains are apt to injure, or even to ruin, the side drains. This may be avoided by constructing the drains with steps, to break the current.



Surfaces of roads and lanes must, as everywhere, be made of the hardest and cheapest material available. The essential points in small town and village road formation are that the gradients should be properly laid out to drain the road to the side gutters, and that the surface should be carefully kept in repair. Little labour would be required for this purpose in comparison with the outlay necessary for reinstating the road after it has been half ruined by rain and traffic.

Shallow saucer-sectioned surface drains can be kept clean by sweeping or by throwing water into them. With due care in cleansing with fresh water there would be no risk in allowing water used by households for washing and bathing to run into the surface drains.

The surface drains should discharge their contents into open impervious shallow surface sewers, by which the water could be conveyed to a distance

from the town and used at once for irrigating land, and so be finally disposed of.

All household and town impurities are best made use of by being applied to agricultural purposes, and dung-heaps near the town should be avoided.

- (6) The general health of small towns may be much improved by removing all useless jungle, by lopping the lower branches of trees so as to improve the external ventilation, and by planting trees on wet or damp ground within or near the town—a measure which dries the ground and purifies the air. Tree-planting along the public roads is also beneficial to health.
- (7) Another general town improvement of much importance is the removal of all ruinous dwellings and levelling their sites.
- (8) Any foul unwholesome surfaces of ground within the town can readily be improved by covering the area with a few inches of clean earth, which is by far the best disinfectant to use.
- 11. As already stated, none of the measures proposed above need be expensive. All the materials and labour required are on the spot, and most of the work could be done by the inhabitants of houses themselves; and they ought to be required either to do what is necessary or to pay for the doing of it, on the well understood principle that an unhealthy house is not only dangerous to its own inmates, but to its neighbours, and to the town generally.
- If municipalities in small towns see that these measures are carried out to the greatest practicable extent with the means at their disposal, they may confidently expect improved health and less liability to epidemic diseases.
- 12. But when cholera or fever, or any other epidemic, attacks a town, another duty is placed on the municipal authorities. In a small population there ought to be no difficulty in discovering the houses in which there have been cases of cholera, fever, small-pox, &c.; and whenever it comes to the knowledge of the municipal authorities that the inmates of particular houses have been attacked, immediate inquiry should be made into the sanitary state of the house. It is not safe during epidemics to stir up filth or foul ground, but there is one measure which can be taken with perfect safety—namely, to remove all animals out of the house or compound, and to cover all filth or foul ground, including cesspits, with clean earth, and in every such case the house well should be closed and water brought from outside the town. These two measures, namely, providing good water, and covering all foul matter with earth, can always be adopted with safety and advantage during epidemics; and if any other measure be considered necessary, it ought to be the removal of the people away from the affected house. When the disease has abated, the municipal authorities should proceed to improve the house and compound on the principles already mentioned.

· II.

Sanitary Improvement of Villages.

13. There are four agencies by means of which village improvements can be carried out:

(1) The inhabitants,—who ought to be called on to keep their houses, cattle, privies, wells, and village streets free from nuisance.

- (2) The village officers,—who might be entrusted with powers to see these things done.
- (3) The zemindar or village proprietor,—who ought to be called on to keep his property in a proper condition, especially as regards village work not immediately belonging to houses and compounds, such as the conservancy of village tanks, and the adjustment of their numbers to the wants of the population, filling up all useless collections of water, and all hollows in the ground, levelling the surface, removing ruinous huts, and surface draining the village site, providing new wells, thinning jungle, &c., to improve the external ventilation. The zemindar should, in fact, see that all sanitary work is done which bears

on the health of the village as a whole, as contradistinguished from the steps necessary to keep the house and its appurtenances in a healthy condition.

(4) The Government,—whose sanitary duty in regard to village populations lies in the direction of general drainage works where these are of proved necessity for the district, and irrigation where water for agricultural purposes is deficient.

Village sanitary problems are so various, and are so much influenced by causes outside the houses, that it may be useful to state, as in the preceding paragraphs, the different agencies to be called into action, as these have been indicated in the many reports on this subject which have been received from India.

14. The village officer, where he exists, may help to remove the most important domestic causes of ill-health which afflict the great mass of the people in India. He might take the following steps, and in some way authority might be given him for this purpose. He should see that all the village streets and lanes are kept clean and free of nuisance, that no filth or foul matter is thrown on the surface, and that no one is permitted to perform the offices of nature in any village street, lane, or open space.

He should set apart some area of ground to leeward of the houses to which all filth is to be taken. He should inform the inhabitants of it, and see that the ground is used for the purpose. He should set apart one or more open spaces to which people may resort for natural purposes, and every person should be required to cover up his own filth, or where it can be done a sweeper should be paid for the purpose, as has been done at Bijnor. The field used for this object should be cropped after it has been sufficiently manured, and another field set apart. All village filth and sweepings are useful for manure, and should be spread over land at the proper season.

Care should be taken that the ground set apart for these purposes is not near any well or tank, or watersource from which drinking water is drawn.

The village officer might possibly be charged with oversight of the compounds and houses, or at all events he might call the attention of the people to the necessity for rigid cleanliness, and for removing cattle outside the compounds; some provision might be made for stalling them outside the village but, at any rate, it would be far safer to have a cattle-pen on some open ground within the village than to keep cattle inside the houses. In such a case the village officer might enforce rigid cleanliness and removal of all manure outside the village. It would be advisable to follow the course which has been adopted in some parts of India—namely, to put up boundary marks round villages within which no deposit of any kind of filth should be allowed.

It follows from what has been said that the most urgent sanitary improvement for Indian villages is one that need cost nothing. It is simply cleanliness in which every inhabitant should lend his assistance; but in the case of those who would prefer to pay rather than to do their own cleansing, the expense would be very small.

15. Next in importance to cleanliness is the protection of water sources; and a very simple rule of judging of the need of this can be applied by any one. It is this, to examine the ground about the well or tank. If the ground is foul and filth-sodden, no well dug in it can yield good water, and no tank is safe unless the margins are raised to prevent surface filth being washed into the tank during the rains. If in any house or compound there is a cesspit, together with a well or tank, both should be filled up. It may be taken for granted that the cesspit has so fouled the subsoil, that no good water can be got from it; and besides this, no cesspit or dung-heap should be permitted within the boundary of any house. Unless the inhabitants resort to the fields, the whole house filth should be removed daily in a portable vessel.

The safest course to take where wells are the source of the water-supply, and where they have been dug in fouled ground, is to provide a new well; probably one for the whole village might be sufficient. It should be dug in clean

ground, away from all nuisance. The subsoil water should be cut off from it by casing the well outside with concrete to a depth of 8 or 10 feet from the ground level. The tube of the well should be raised two feet above the ground, and the surface should be sloped away from the well, and paved or covered with concrete, so as to carry away all waste water. Probably the best way of drawing water would be by a windlass and iron bucket and chain, and some kind of cover should be used to keep leaves out of the well. As already stated, there should be wells for low-caste people.

Where village water is obtained from tanks, it is most important to keep one tank solely for drinking and cooking water. It should be specially protected, and never used either for bathing, washing clothes, or watering animals. Tank water can always be filtered by digging a well at a short distance from the tank.

Improved water-supply for an entire village ought to be undertaken by the proprietor, because the people have not the means of doing the work.

16. It may be repeated here that the general measures required for the whole village, and which in default of other means should be done for the people by the zemindar, are village water-supply as described, surface improvements, such as levelling ground, filling up useless tanks and holes, surface drainage, removing jungle, removing ruinous huts, &c.

These improvements would cost very little in comparison to the gain in health

among the people.

17. The measures in which Government might aid have been already stated, but it may be further suggested that the Vaccination Officers might be charged by Government with the duty of instructing both village officers and people in these matters. Civil Surgeons could also render efficient aid; and all should be these matters. Civil Surgeons could also render efficient aid; and all should be done under the general supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government, who would also decide the precise nature of the responsibilities resting on the village proprietors.

19th March, 1879.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Special pensions to Chief and Superintending Engineers.

No. 4047, dated Simla, the 24th July, 1887.

RESOLUTION-By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read-

Paragraph 2 of Resolution by the Government of India in this Department, No. 449, dated 18th April 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16-P.W., dated 20th March

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 21-P.W., dated 17th May.

By the Resolution in this Department of the 18th April 1884, special additional pensions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively were authorised as rewards for approved service for Civil Engineers who might render three years' service as Chief Engineer or as Superintending Engineer. It was not, however, decided whether the service qualifying for these special pensions must be substantive service, or whether periods of temporary service might be included. On this question being raised, the opinions of selected officers were obtained and submitted to the Government of India, and after consideration of them, and in accordance with the principle laid down in the Civil Pension Code that two officers cannot count service for pension at one time in the same appointment, the Secretary of State was requested to allow active service, both substantive and temporary, to count as service qualifying for these special pensions, periods of furlough being excluded.

RESOLUTION.—This proposal has been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. In future, therefore, all service, whether temporary or substantive, will count as service towards the extra pensions, but periods passed on leave, other than privilege leave, will be excluded.

Periods of three months and under, during which an officer merely officiates as a purely temporary measure, will not count.

2. It is important, however, to bear in mind that these extra pensions cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but that they will only be granted, at the discretion of the Government of India, as rewards of approved services.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded* to the Public Works Department for information and guidance, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gasette of India.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, July 23rd, 1888.

The strongly marked cyclonic conditions which prevailed over nearly the whole of India at the close of last week continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. The average barometric difference between the Ceylon stations and those of the Punjab was \$\infty\$546", a difference which is fully equal to the average of this month. Accompanying this difference was a strong and steady monsoon current all along the West Coast, but particularly between the stations of Kurrachee and Ratnagiri. These winds extended as westerly winds right across the Peninsula, and as south-westerly winds spread across Guzerat, Rajpuţana, &c., into Upper India. They brought fairly heavy and general rain to the regions over which they passed, and conditions over the whole of Western and Northern India during the week were such as usually characterise a strong burst of monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea.

On the Bengal side of India the monsoon current has at times been equally strong, but has been less steady, owing to the formation of a small cyclonic storm at the head of the Bay. The first indication of this disturbance was given by the rainfall at False Point, where 5 inches of rain was reported on the morning of the 17th. On the following day the wind had shifted to north-west at Saugor Island, and the depression during the 18th and 19th developed off the Sunderbans. The storm subsequently passed inland on a west-north-westerly course, reaching Benares by the morning of the 21st and Allahabad on the 22nd, where it was apparently breaking up. The heaviest rainfall connected with the depression occurred during its formation, the amounts recorded as it travelled inland having been everywhere slight. The depression was followed by a burst of very strong winds at the head of the Bay.

In Upper India the rainfall has been general, and on the 22nd much needed rain was reported from Multan and Dera Ismail Khan. The temperature in the Punjab has been on the whole lower than it was last week, though on the 19th maxima of 115° were reported from Dera Ismail Khan and of 110° from Sialkote and Rawalpindi.

The Chart of the 16th showed that the depression which was reported from the neighbourhood of Nowgong in last week's Summary had filled up, and that the barometer had risen over the central parts of the country and over the Peninsula. At the same time a brisk fall had taken place over the Indus Valley, and gradients were consequently increasing over India. A strong monsoon current was blowing on the West Coast, south of Surat, but at the head of the Bay the winds were a trifle below their normal strength. Temperature had fallen in Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana; increased generally elsewhere. General, and in places heavy, rain fell over Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, &c. The Bombay current gave rain to the West Coast districts and the Central parts of the country, but over the regions fed by the Bay of Bengal monsoon the weather was only showery. On the morning of the 17th the barometer was falling almost everywhere—most in the Punjab—and gradients were becoming steeper over the Bay and the Peninsula. The winds had not altered much. Temperature had increased especially in Upper India, and the air was generally drier. Rain had fallen, except in the east of the Peninsula and in Upper India. False Point reported 5 inches and Hyderabad 2½ inches, but elsewhere the falls were moderate. The Chart of the 18th showed a further fall of the barometer over Northern and Central India, and a rise over the Peninsula, so that there had occurred a considerable increase in the steepness of the gradients. Winds had

also risen except over Northern India, and at the head of the Bay, where they were light and irregular. Temperature had fallen, except in the Punjab and Sind, where high maximum temperatures were still reported. The rainfall was generally similar to that reported on the 17th. None fell in the Punjab or west of the North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere fairly general but moderate amounts were reported. On the 19th a depression had formed at the head of the Bay and very steep gradients prevailed over the Bay, as well as between the West Coast and the Punjab. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the storm at the head of the Bay, and a strong monsoon was blowing across the West Coast and spreading into Central and Upper India. Rain has again been fairly general, except in the Punjab and the east of the Peninsula. It had fallen moderately in Burma and heavily in parts of the North-Western Provinces. The Chart of the 20th showed that the Bengal depression had travelled slowly to North-West and that its centre lay near Burdwan. The barometer had fallen a little within the storm area, but had risen elsewhere—more especially in the Punjab. Gradients were consequently rather steeper over the Bay, while they were somewhat slighter over Western India. The cyclonic circulation around the Bengal storm continued, and a strong monsoon current was blowing across the West Coast and into Central and Upper India. Rain was fairly heavy in Burma; moderate but general elsewhere. At one or two places in the North-Western Provinces rather heavy falls were again reported. The depression had reached Benares by the morning of the 21st, and a strong southerly wind was blowing from the Bay into Bengal. A strong monsoon held on the western side of India, and the rainfall was general and fairly heavy. In the 'North-West Himalayas the falls were large, varying between 1 and 7 inches. By the morning of Sunday the 22nd the centre of the depression had reached Allahabad, but the disturbance was filling up. Both monsoon currents cont

The rainfall returns show that, except in parts of Madras and perhaps in some districts in Sind, rain has fallen during the past week in all districts of India. The Punjab has received several good falls, more especially in the submontane districts, and the deficiency in Orissa has been lessened by the heavy falls which accompanied the formation of the small storm on the 17th and 18th. In Tenasserim the average rainfall was about 2 inches and in Lower and Central Burma about 1 inch a day. In Upper Burma the amounts were of course lighter, but Kyaukpyu received 11 and Bhamo 6 inches. In East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, and Assam the rainfall was comparatively slight, though general and of almost daily occurrence. At Cherrapunji only 10½ inches were recorded. Central and Northern Bengal had larger amounts, the heaviest being Jalpaiguri, with 11½ inches. The Orissa average was above the normal, and the same is true of Chota Nagpur, though there were no very heavy amounts in these districts. Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, all received very good rains, with heavy amounts in some places. The south of the Punjab had rather scattered rainfall, and the amounts were not large, except at Fatehabad, where 4 inches was collected. The central and submontane districts received more than their average, but in the north-west and west of that Province the rainfall, though general, was short of the normal amount. In the south of the Peninsula the rain was by no means heavy, but the Konkan had heavy, and the Deccan, Khandeish, the Berars, and Central Provinces fair rain. Rajputana had less than the normal, and the same is true of the whole of the Madras Presidency. The final table shows that 23 out of the 49 divisions had more than the usual amount of rain during the past week, and that out of the 26 divisions exhibiting a defect, the deficiency in 11 of them was less than half an inch.

The seasonal returns show that there is still a deficiency over the greater part of India, the recent rainfall not having been sufficiently heavy to compensate for the long break which occurred in part of June and July. The deficiency is still considerable in Orissa, the south and west of the Punjab, Rajputana, and part of Madras. The greatest excess is in Tenasserim.

		RAINFALL	DATA FOR WEEK	E KNDINO	RAINFALL D	ATA FROM 14T	m May to
Province.	Division.	Average actual rainfall of division.	Average nor- mal rainfall of division,	Excess or defect, in inches,	Average actual rainfail of scason to date.	Average nor- mat rainfall, 14th May to 23rd July.	Excess or de- fect of (sensor- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	%
(Tenasserim		11'70	+3.02	109'14	64'72	+ 69
1.	Lower Burma	62	5'30	+0.20	35'49	42'42	- 16
BURMAH	Central do		3.86	-0.10	31.85	33,45	-, 5
l i	Upper do	3'06	7	?	23'40	21122	
U	Arakan	9.63	10.88	-1.52	\$0.83	94'27	- 11
	Eastern Bengal	1:31	4114	-283	23.70	38.38	- 38
1:	Assam (Surma)	. 41.6	4'92	-1.40	68.98	54'19	+ 27
1	Do. (Brahmaputra)	A A CORE	3.23	+0.23	32.78	36.24	- 14
13	Deltaic Bengal	181	2'45	-0.04	16.16 .		- 26
	Central do	1'84	2'20	-0.30	15.81	21'26	- 25
BENGAL AND ASSAM	North do	5.84	1,30	+1'54	41'12	46%3	- 12
	Orissa		2.73	+0'88	10.83	10.83	- 45
	Chota Nagpur	5'72	3.00	+ 2.63	16:46	18198	13
	Behar (South)	0106	, 231	+0.02	11'50	14.77	- 22 - 6
	Do. (North)	0.44.3	2'42	+1'08	17'05	18:74	- 0
	North-Western Province	s 4°37	2'35	+2.03	10.73	12.62	- 15
	Oudh (South)	3'11	2'14	+0'97	11.68	12'07	- 3 - 8
1	Do. (North)	1177	3.18	+2.22	13'75	14 98	
North-Western	North-Western Province	5 4'35	2'24	+2.11	15'77	9.92	+ 59
PROVINCES AND OUT OF THE PROVINCES AND	(Central), North-Western Province	3.61	2.63	4 0.08	9154	10.03	- 13
	(West). North-Western Province (Submontane).	5'34	270	+2.64	16.36	14.61	+ 11
							_ 67
(1.03	1.17	-0.13	3'35	5.65	- 41
		2'00	1.70	+ 0.30	6'33	9,46	30
PUNJAB		2'44	1,01	+0.23	9.68	10.01	
TUNJAB		5'72 0'86	4'79	+0.03	15'42	13.28	
	F3 - (33/3	0.83	0.24	+0.50	2:73	2:83	
		6.00	6.61	+0'29		68-25	
-		0.69	0.72	-0103	11'51	6.62	
		6155	8.43	1.88	58.91	64.71	60
BOMBAY AND MALA-		0'37	0.72	-0.38	3.03	9740	1 -40
BAR COAST DIS-]		10.88	8:34	+2'54	20.06	54.75	
TRICTS (MADRAS).		2'45	2,49	-0.01	13.08	13'74	
	1 12 formulate to	0'90	1.16	-0.56	8.52	10'37	- 18
	1					****	+ 20
C		2.19	2'22	-0'03	17.59	14.00	
CENTRAL PROVINCES		2:40	2.00	+0.13		21.74	
AND BERARS.	Do. (Central). Do. (East)	4'40	4'28	+0.42		20.10	
		ashu	2:86	- 7101	In'59	16.00	5 - 3
BOMBAY (NORTH)	17 - 41 1		1.67	-0.33		7.85	
DOMBAY (NORTH)	6: 1	7 0 11	0.00	7-0.55			
	Central India (East)	2.31	2*05	-0.74	0.04	10'5	
RAJPUTANA AND CEN-	Raiputana (East), Centr		2'27	-1-0,00		0.0	
TRAL INDIA.	India (West).						
	Rajputana (West)	0.22	1.10	-0.01	? 0194	4'4'	5 3- 7
1		0'84	1.22	-0°71			
		0.26	1.81	-1'55			+ 3
MADRAS		0.31	0.86	0.22			
MIADRAS		1.83		+1.04			
		0.33	0'59	0'27			
	Madras (South)	0	0.13	-0.13	3 1190	2'7	6 - 3

SIMLA, 26th July, 7888.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—For week ending 21st July, 1888.—Rainfall good on the West Coast, fair in Northern districts, none in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in Madura, Salem, Anantapur, and South Arcot. Want of rain greatly felt in these districts and parts of Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Pasture very scanty in Madura and insufficient in Trichinopoly, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, and Salem. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices are generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Rain in all districts of the Presidency proper and Sind, but insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing generally, but retarded where rainfall is insufficient. Transplanting progressing in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nasik, and Konkan. Young crops injured by caterpillars in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Upper Sind Frontier; good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, and Baroda.

Bengal.—For week ending 24th July, 1888.—Rainfall has been general all over the Province during the week. In Orissa rain has come just in time to save the crops, though in the Khurdah subdivision of the Puri district scarcity is apprehended. More rain is still required in many districts for the cultivation of late rice; but the condition of early rice, jute, and sugarcane is generally good. In Behar bhadoi prospects are favourable. Early rice and jute are being harvested in North and East Bengal. Indigo manufacture proceeding. No marked fluctuation in the price of rice observable during the past fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Good rain has fallen everywhere, and kharif operations are in full progress. Supplies of food-grains are sufficient, but prices in a few districts still show a tendency to rise. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Rain has fallen in almost all parts of the Province. Prices are somewhat unsettled; a rise is reported from Jullundur and Lahore districts; in others the prices are falling or stationary. Ploughings and sowings for kharif crops are in progress. More rain wanted in Hissar and Lahore. Kharif crops in fair condition. No damage done to crops. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in some districts.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Weather seasonable. Sowings continue. Rice being transplanted. Weeding commenced. Jowari, rice, cotton, and sugarcane thriving.

Burma.—For week ending 21st July, 1888.—Ploughing and sowing continue, except in the Lower Chindwin district, where no progress is made for want of rain, and in Tharrawaddy ploughing is late for the same reason. The rainfall has also been insufficient in Thayetmyo, in Lower Burma, and Mandalay, Yeu, Sagaing, Kyauksee, Pagan, parts of Minbu, Meikteila, and Yamethin districts of Upper Burma. The price of fodder has risen in Pegu in Lower Burma, and in Yeu in Upper Burma, and fallen in Toungoo in Lower Burma and in Kyauksee in Upper Burma; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—For weck ending 25th July, 1888.—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice still continue. Prospects of crops in general good. Tea backward in Lakhimpur.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Rainfall good in parts of Shimoga, Kadur, and Hassan districts, and in the civil and military station. Standing crops generally in good condition, except in parts where more rain is much needed. Eleusine corocana (Ragee) is reported to be damaged by heavy rain in one taluk of the Shimoga district, and areca nut in another taluk of the same district. Sowing operations in progress. Outturn of crops fair.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Standing crops promising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of jowari is in progress, but has stopped in Amraoti district on account of heavy rain. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient, except in Amraoti district. No marked change in prices of food-grains.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—For week ending a5th July, 1888.—Good rainfall throughout the Agency during the week. Agricultural operations in progress. Standing crops and probable outturn of harvest fairly good, except in Western Malwa and Goona. Condition of agricultural stock fair in Bhopawar. Great searcity of fodder in Neemuch, and indifferent in Western Malwa; elsewhere fairly good. Prices high in Western Malwa, and rising in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—For week ending 25th July, 1888.—Rainfall light, but general. Agricultural operations progressing generally. Agricultural stock good. Fodder scarce in some places. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—For week ending 19th July, 1888.—Good rains. Weather cooler owing to recent fall of rain. Transplanting of winter rice being pushed on. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

s in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

			-As regards the figures in	length	RECEIPTS WREK ENDING JULY, 188	POR I	4	RECEIPTS WEEK ENDING JUNE, 18	FOR G 30TH	TOTAL RECE	RIL TO	TOTAL RECI	KIL TO		Tue
1	Latest Returnscrived.	's	RAILWAYS.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean open.	Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase inc 1888-89.	Total lecrease i 1898-89.
parent -		and the second	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	, Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Raz
14th 14th 14th 7th 14th 7th 14th 30th] 7th	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	East Indian Raiputana-Malwa(a). Sindia Patna-Gya Bengal-Nágpur (b) Diidaenagar-Gházipur Mysoro Southern Mahratta (c) Indian Midland ('uddapah Nellore Bareilly-Plibbeet Lucknow-Sitapur-	7,549 1,004 75 57 186 12 140 675 42	7,57,335 3,63,262 0,544 8,361 23,185 718 9,560 69,824 609	468 218 87 147 71 59 68 103 10	1,514 1,664 75 57 186 12 140 850 136 83 39	8,22,241 3,00,000 7,550 8,051 39,948 7,806 10,592 74,383 27,577 11,157 1,019	543 #20 101 156 214 65 76 88 203 134 45	1,26,33,194 49,5-5,82 1,15,996 1,21,609 5,12,582 14,810 1,30,782 8,43,283 48,373 20,930	636 223 110 160 207 93 70 101 87	1,10,32,026 51,97,207 1,05,594 1,15,594 5,14,032 15,832 1,35,189 10,75,844 2,35,059 64,489 22,321	606 240 109 156 213 102 75 97 133 00 48	2,64,705 2,050 1,029 4,437 2,32,561 1,86,686 64,489	7,00,214 10,41 5,71
7th	ditto	•	Sihrámau	85	4,373	51	105	4,60°)	44	58,100	54	73,090	34	14,984	411
			TOTAL .	4,491	12,35.309	275	4,858	13,75,379	283	1,94,38,137	333	1,94,88,084	303	495947	
wath 1	July, 1888		State Lines worked by Government. North-Western (d)	2,094	3,75,938	2So	2,411	4,47,900	186	57,29,342	200	64,51,212	206	7,21,870	
7th 7th 7th 14th *7th 3uth 7th	ditto ditto ditto ditto June 1938 July, 1888 June, 1888		Wardha Coal Bengal Central Eastern Bengal Rail- ways (e) Nalhati Tirhoot Burma Jorhat Cherra-Companyganj	45 135 645 27 249 333 26	13,236 15,561 1,548285 2,00.3 33,605 48,477 1,686	294 124 239 78 135 145 42 5	45 125 672 27 289 392 25 7	14,427 12,982 1,68,548 1,773 30,868 48,332 870 102	123	2,15,271 1,79,235 18,81,775 23,844 4,63,686 5,13,952 12,193 596	350 10S 220 65 140 184 35 7	1,98,770 1,00,500 19,03,068 24,057 4,79,193 8,22,720 13,626	340 99 217 71 142 109 30 12	21,293 1,116 15,513 8,768 1,433 544	18,575
good .	,,		TOTAL	3,551	6,44,408	181	3,963	7,25,773	183	93,19,891	197	1,00,55,552	196	7,35,661	
			Lines worked by Gua- ranteed Companies.												
7th 7th 7th 7th	July, 1888 ditto ditto ditto		Madras South Indian Great Indian Peninsula Bembay, Baroda and	831 654 6497		188 407	842 654 1,497	1,80,400 1,24,974 5,82,041	101	21,91,119 13,67,850 1,38,78,896	199 157 698	21,38,234 14,41,808 1,30,44,398	195 170 699		52,885 2,34,498
7th	ditto		Central India Oudh and Rohilkhand	461		527	46t	1,95,000		43,75,096	714	38,17,530	637	30,249	5,57,566
,			TOTAL .	4,129	-	320	4,147	12,05,231	291	2,37,90,807	433	2,30,56,065	428		7,34,743
GRA	ND TOTAL	. (Guz	BANTEED AND STATE)	12,17		263	12,908	33,06,382	255		326	5,25,99,701	312	50,866	
	Ge	OBS Es	STIMATED EXPENSES						-	2,33,47,223	145	2,35,39,959	140		111
			NET RECEIPTS							2,92,01,612	181	2,90,59,742	172	441	1,41,570
			Assisted Companies.												
14th 7th	July, 1888 ditto ditto Juoz, 1888	*	Bengal and North Western Tärakeshwar Robilkhand-Kumaun Dibru-Sadiya	37	5.677 7 6,20	258	67	5,584	251	78,700	269	90,820	291	5,508	4537
			TOTAL	54.	3 75,29	139	543	94-445	174	9,73,607	135	10,61,036	150	87,429	***
rath	July, 1838	•	Native States. The Nizam's (Guaran teed Company) The Gaekwar's . The Gaekwar's Meh	. 30											54,3 ²⁷ 7,441
7th 7th 7th 14th	ditto ditto ditto		sána-Vadnagar Bhávnagar-Gondal Morvi Jodhpore	19 6	3 14,02 8 2,20 4 9,17	1 73	193	3 27:44 3 2:50	3 3	3,63,396 \$ 51,380	341	3,14,303 59,802	S 12:	4,143	49,09
			TOTAL	. 67	3 79,54	7 118	3 24	67,63	4 9	1 10,34,285	116	9,40,284	97		94,00

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E., Under-Secretary

SIMLA, 26th Yuly, 2800.

⁽c) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Behar State Railways.

(f) Includes adjustments made in the supplementary audited traffic retaining june 1837.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of five Rubees of an delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rubees if sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can a subscribed for separately on a payment of Rubees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rubees nine if sent by No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law. or it has been customery to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Order Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Civil Works-Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1897-88 AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

No. A.22—RABI STATEMENT, N.W. P. AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

			AREAS IN	AREAS IRRIGATED.	1887-88 AS	1887-88 AS COMPARED WITH 1886-87.			2	TYJANII	RAINPALL POR SIX MONTHS,	X MON		OCTOBER TO	To M	MARCH, 1887-88.	887-88		
Z1LA.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	<u>م</u>	27			October.	per.	November.		December.		Јапиягу.		February.		March.		TOTAL
			1886-57.	1887-83.	Increase.	Decrease	1386.	1887	1886.	1887.	886.	587. 16	1887. 18	1888.	887. 18	1888.	887. 1888.	8. 1886-87.	37. 1887-58
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ę.	년	i i	la.		-	-		In I	in in	- In		<u> </u>
Saháranpur	1,072,000	1,093,101	38,825	39.279	154	6,236	. 7	: :	::	: :	· ·	0.3	6.8		::	0.4		_	
Meent	1,507,840	1,334,209	144254	118,388		25,866	9 :	:	: :	:	CI			0.0	-	1.6		0.0	3.5
Alivarh	1,214,000	1,041,512	76.416	20,219	341		1,4	: :	:		, , , ,			_				_	
Multra	932,430	862,096	26,735	23,663	:	3,072	_	e u s	i	:	:	-		0.2			::	1.1	
Agra	1,187,844	801.820	17,859	18,310	451	7.005		* 4	1 :	: :	: :	1 1			::		0=0	, m	
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764.575	63.400	70,993	7.593				:	:	*	*			_	_		4.0	ST
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864.792	25,152	11862	4.659	*	2.0	:	:	:	: 2		÷ ;	1.1				1.0	w c
Etawah	1,034,100	795,233	68 484	166,601	18,000	91	6.7	1 1	E 8	: 1	4	: :	0.1		: :	200		is o	2 2
Delhi	805,120	525.440	186	2.3		163		:	::	:	'n	0.3				_	:		2.21
Gurgaon .	1,240,320	993,280	27,900	25,521	:	24379				:		* 0	ල :	_			_		
Dera Dún	104.544	385,285	0,588	860.6	2,570	* 0	4.3	4.0	8 8	:	6	0.3	3.0	1 4 1		200	_	200	
Tarai	1,195,520	560.850	2,155	4,143	2000 A	a 4		9.0	: :	: :	: :	. :	0.1	2 (9	: :		_	0.0	3.0
Pilibhít	878,720	709,334	5,783	8,184	104.8	4 0 0	10	6,0	***	*	:	* * *	5.0	2,3			_		
Bareilly	1,018,240	911.423	24,018	36,060	12,042	8 0	.7	0.3	:	:	:	:	2,3		:	1.0	P :	_	
Tháns:	-	724.553	261	5338	277	\$ 0 0	6.8	4.0	;	60	LOVE	0.5	: 5	2.0	:	2.0	N.	1.0	9.5
Hamrpur	to/tota	1,230,003	421	1,142	721	***	2:0	9	:	:		:	7.0	1.5	-			_	_
Kumaun Bhábar . (Not known)	(Not known)	(Not known)	56,608	58,938	2,330	0 0 U 0 + 17	n :	0.3		: :	? :	0.3	2:0	00	: :	8.0	- 1	25 CS	
Torki.	24,445,124	19,548,302	888,095	971,326	122,992	39.761		•	:	ì	:	:	:						
ALLAHARAD.	SAD.			TOTAL INCREASE	145E 83.231		,								-	H. W.	CONI	CONDUITT	
	1																		

No. B.22-RABI STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH. IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASI. RABI, 1887-88.

Statement, in Acres, of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

-	
tricts	_
Il Dus	
Cana	
irrigated in Canal Dist	
irriga	
, in Acres, of Crops i	
00	-
Acres,	
90.00	
stement,	
0	1

Total.	2,049	356	578.514	0.08	03:00	1,539	12,146	210,899	33.700	22,556	22	4 275	1,590	240	417	14.422	800	10.04	19.404	971.326	888,095
Mumann Bhilba	162	137	27.801		5.474	1	10,073	25 2	263	100	1.5	1,621	:		:	95		14,974	1.393	58,908	S6 608
.nuala[1,736	-	181		:	1	00	4.838	874	:	8	en	ŧ			: 3	623	#	4,186	11,721	5,929
Hamkpur.	per		38	3	702	:	;	472	105	:		1	:			0 0	CG.	1	2	1,142	421
.ienkri[19	:	010	2	:	:	80	123	200	:	;	0	i			:	1	:	-	538	3
Bareilly.	62	36	But vi	25,430	2.519	*	*	8,363	2,722	29	60	527	:		*	:	133	1,704	489	36,060	24.018
ыпрыс	12	-	6	2,475	1,098	:	;	3,359	326	77	92	227			:	:	[0	322	\$	3.	5,783
.igraT	6.0	:		6,707	705	:	:	872	372	*	-	125			9 9	1	11	439	35	11,329	10,784
Bijnor.	:	-		2,877	# 558	:	* * *	783	163	80		. 89			:	:	:	973	-	4-143	2,155
Dehra Den.	433			0,533	407	817	4 4	•	*	\$	F	4		:	i	:	310	343	:	9000	6,588
Gurgaon.	23			5,232	1.074	:	m	108,11	7,134		-			0 0	;	64	10	2	203	25.52	27,900
Delhi.	:		:	:	:	:	:	25			:	a de	:	:	:	9	÷	:	i	2	186
Cawnpore	630	,	:	47,665	32,671	1	QD .	27,246	1.440	0 000	2,000	•	:	:	:	:	1,406	1	2,239	115,117	68,585
Etéwah.	62		•	660.51	2,560	į	901	51,052	4.170		10.7	0 •	•	:	:	:	4.895	:	1.436	09 884	91,824
Parakhabad.	124		:	15:367	9,918	•	7		_	200	367	-	:	* * *	:	:	2,957	:	363	39,811	25,152
.isaqnisM	26	2	:	35.479	7,095	64	055	22,888	OC P	2	279		:	41	1	:	156'2	:	283	70.993	63.400
.dat3	80	3	9	21,742 3	3,266	-	30%		-	Ę '	20		1	W)	9	*	315	:	852	43,232	45,227
Agra.	, 8	3	;	5.061 21	1,659	U-0	90	_		N K	377	vs	:	8	:		8	:	262	310	889
Muttra.	1 1	7.1	:	4,999	616,1		QC			5,493	6 0 0	:	h :	:	2	-	n		370	23,663 18	26,735 17
.dragill.		299	:	38,343	7.409						19	a	:	90	90	1	164	>		-	26.416
.rdadebnalut		2	33	44,458 3	3.365	_					2,168	23	8	108	ei ei	904	GD	M	214		c8.026
, fursoh	8	061	8	93.428 44			a	-		1,639	109'11	-	557	667	991	61	00	QI	2,055		4.254
.regentellensk	-	031	46	73,682 9	879		7				3,460	:	6230	326	80	:	(P)	7 7 6	1357	1	- Sha
haháranpur.	S	156	98	34,070 73	000'1		:			339	E E E	:	331	25	:	:	W		545	,	
NATURE OF CROPS.		Gardens and orchards.	Sugarcane	Wheat	٠		Care	· Chena	Other grains .	(Gram	Pulme Peas .	Arhar	(Masur	Fodder crops	Fibres: cotton, &cc.	Dyes : Indigo, &c.	Drugs Opium: Ac		Miscellaneous	1887-88	Total Rami 1896.87

And. Sec. to Cont., No.W. P. and Oudh. P. W. D.

RETHENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
ERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1887-88.
Trops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

	GRAND TOTAL.	7.049	356	538.514	85,681	1,539	12,146	210,899	33.700	22.556	22.	4.975	1.590	249	417	14,322	18,348	19461	971.326	888.095
IRRESATION WORKS.	Hamirpur Lakes.	-	:	272	262	:	:	382	105	# #	:	:	:	*	:	ŧ	I	ee 01	1,034	421
IRRESATION WORKS.	Jhánsi Lakes.	C1	;	310	:	:	69	173	121	:	:	10	:	ž	:	:		:	522	259
	Bhábar Canals.	162	137	23.891	5,474	1	10,013	57	563	100	1/2	1,621	:	i	;	787	14-974	1,393	58,938	54,608
	Tarsi Canala.		:	7.133	313	:	*	:	89	4	:	22	:	:	:		:	:	7,536	9.493
	Dán Canals.	433	1	6.553	407	817	;	:	1	49	:	142	:	:	:	310	343	:	850.2	6,588
	Bijnor Canals.	0 0	e 7	2,877	25.50	1	b b o	783	163	8	:	83	:	;	;	:	64 P.5	-	4.143	2,155
,aš	Robilkhund Cana	77	37	23.547	4,003	:	;	12,594	3.5.52	156	1/3	00	*	*	:	151	2,465	538	48 0.37	31,0%
	Betwa Canal.	1.736	***	9.400	:	:	Per	4.928	874	9 0	38	643	*	:	*	624	45	4,193	21,845	5,931
	Agra Canal. *	toz	:	14 549	4.369	1	26	27,739	£7,833	377	15	*	33	10	6	25	:	1,060	65,608	71,013
.lana	Rastern Jumna C	1,280	49	73,617	2,023	:	:	90	1,444	3.174	9 0 0	1,107	978	184	•	7	431	1,388	85,489	112,116
	Total	394	014	149,405	\$2,044	* * *	438	98.573	4733	4,500	35		:	:	***	12,413	*	4,627	327,164	255.478
N 42.	.onoqingudfi	67	n 0 0	31,509	590		3	34496	10,00	1,123	0	-	:	:		1,033	i	1,082	72,219	43.230
GANGES CANSE.	Etáwah.	36	me	\$61.65	588	*	27.55	63.219	1,378	1,936	6	:	;	:	:	5.489	: *	1,288	133-414	108,206
S	randoner	39	:	17	ty		30	7	段	12	6					9		0%	4	6

H. W. CONDUITT,
Assl. Seey. to Good., N.-H. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND GUDH.

NO. B. 22—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1887-88.

NO. B. 22—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

			1		Statement,	ment, in	Acres,	0	ps can	Crops Dright			-					-			* 110	
Nature of confs.	-anduways	.16ganraffan	ierut.	Madebnalt	. Атаяді	.attir.	·Rin-	.dat3	Mainpuri.	- Hawhi	C±wnpore,	Delhi,	Gurgaon	Dehra Dán, Bijnour.	.ihvaT	рунрије.	Bareilly.	Jenkal	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Kumano Bhéb	Тота
	f#2	n JAE	·W	8	Y	N	V .		-	120	46.		12	767	8	25	128	4		743		12,688
	you o	1,280	2,140	960'1	1,157	156	193		135 05		W.			293 3.269	161 69	1,510	9,131	00 00	249	:		006'46
Gardens and orchards	· Store	46.300	73,752	13.086	1,605	795	1,114) (1		47		990 17.047	7 6,854	23,366	C+P	9	-	-	34,622
Sugarcane Rice	25.730		10,215	388	574	:	01	70 1	100	4 20			49	1	:	:	*	;	:	T .	: :	4.264
Bairt		(1)	:	-	ñ,	27	5 622	2 Po		54 340		6/1	1,145	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	580	9980
Juar	:	:	74	439	615	07	102		60	157 594	_	1	63	_	_		8000	: 0:0	288	0.381 23	168,81	538 514
Maize	. 287	300		1,524	2,101	200	E.06t 12		1/2	62 45.099	9 47,665	:	5,232 6,	553 2,877	Ď.	-			262		5.474	85,681
Cereals '\ Wheat	34.070	73	QN	44,458	36,343	1000	0.97			9,918 2,560	32,67	:	1,074	_	128	5 1,030		:	:		:	4,539
Barley	1,009			3,365	7.409	5.6	100			-		:	400	817		1	:	ev	:	04	10,073	12,146
Oats	•	12	044	00 1	1	20	- 08	398	559	7 109	8	:	240	: 0		000 2 2 2 E	8.262	-	481	4.870	2,115	217,574
Cheua	*	;	90	135	/8/	# 80m	8.245	16,605 23	773	338 52.571	11 .27.329	23	11.832	10	_	2		_		26	1,049	3,108
Other grains	1.161	2,384	4,284	12,592	27,019	10011	:	1	80	:	:	:	00	: 1		220	6	121	105	874	203	33.700
Pulses (Kharif) .	73		1,002	4 0	1000	3.403	2.241	701	778 4	456 2,130	30 1.449	:	7,134	_	501				1	:	100	32,556
Gram	339			106	190		377	60	279	387 1,624	24 2,202	;	:	64						9	15	321
Peas	. 13	3,460	11,60%	2,100	00		1/2	des .	el	17:	15	:	guit più		3	125 22	527	7 10	:	9	1,621	4.375
Peises (Rabi) Arhar	:	;	00	2 2			***	* *	:			1	:	142					:	-	290	9,343
Masur	321	636	557	000	2	342	98	7	CI	-	-	1	4	:	2 8	3	:	. 1	64	00	E 2	48,886
Fodder, crops	. 797		5.295	2008	C.745	10,419	5091	1,790	1.305	_			10,070	10				:	100	353	:	813:384
Fibres : Cotton, &c	360			00000	22.473	15,058	7,181	13.357	5 637 7	7.871 35,447	ෆ	9	5.0%0				7 173	:	eq.	623	484	14,972
Dyes: Indigo, &c.	1,024	GE	32	6/11/2	120	6	30	335	3,005 3,	3,019 4.9	4,912 1.430	00	2	165	1/ (F)		322 1,704	:	4	4	14.974	
Drugs : Opium, &c	197	NO.	8 9	25 1	300	:	:	7	7.	:		-		3+5	2 4			930 18	7	4,309	1,843	37 802
Oilseeds	343	144	2737	2,018	2,344	391'1	1,230	1,264	3,461	876 4,5	4,526 4.869	60	019	:	0			1		_		1
Miscellaneods .	1.740				811.9	42,361	20,028	65,784	97.495 43	13.075 158,160	160 164,785	85 60	45.028	15,398 8	8,510 29	29,492 15,	5.996 69,042	342 605	1.424	24,011	060 7	1,621,923
TOTAL VEAR, 1887-88	86,645	101,578	232,097	-								1 0	on fine	12.472	4,183 36	38.020 12,	12,753 59,768	116 311	721	9,606	82,200	1.478,003
TOTAL VEAR, 1886-87	85,180	85,180 167,546	253,923	105.189	108.717	53.560	31,124	65.945	65.945 81.813 30.097	1007	958 102.050											
			-															H.	₹. CC	LINGNOO	FI 1,	

Asal. Secy. to Goot., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

ALLAHABAD, The 7th July, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR• 1887-88.

Statement, in Acres. of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

No. C. 22-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

		Ure	UPPER GANGES CANAL	ES CANA	100			Low	LOWER GANGES CANAL	ES CANA	ن		eúto			,ala.					WORKS.	, in	
NATURE OF CROPS.	Horthern.	Anupshabr.	Meerut	intendabatur.	Aligarp.	Total.	.gvora.	Mainpari.	Сомпроте.	Ethwah.	Bhognipur.	.летоТ	Eastern Jumna	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Robilkhand Can	Bijnor Cenals.	Dún Canals.	Tarni Canele.	Uspaba Tedadd	"hansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lekes,	GRAND TOTAL.
Gardens and Orchards .	20.0	376	878	253	1.770	5,411	150	0	157	304	60	839	2,998	429	1,743	149	64	192	:	425	*	page 1	12,688
		29,107	36,390	10,748	3,911	100,000	2,994	15452	6,880	8,697	2,156		48,159	35314	3,656	11,349	3,269	1,293	50	345	83	249	197,960
/Rice	20,661	1,733	7,458	643	833	31,328	17	139	376	2,286	3mg	3,027 2	28,273	9	6	33,750	066	4.567	1 2,602	9,937	Pl	9	134,822
Bajra	*	,	i	:	7	900	4	:	10)	2	60	44	:	. 82	74	:	:	- 0-	:	1	:	:	188
Juar .	:	3.	:	40	973	1,485	20	105	100	203	611	365	:	5,012	CI CI	1	:	-	:	: '	:	:	4,264
Maire	:	662	287	8,8uB	3,161	5,918	39	621	833	909	208	2,307	771	366	-	:	:	12	***	289	:	:	20,808
Coreals V Wheat	44404	38,775	53.171	33,065		228,054	11,005	2/0411	36,471	201.02	31,569 1	149,405 7	12,617	14,549	9046	23,547	2,877	6,555	7,133	33,891	0 0	272	538,514
Barley	546	2,585	213	2,168		16,623	380	6,122	44,354	588	390	52°c34	2,022	44.369		4,000	158	407	313	5,474	;	203	25,081
Oats	:	* .	388	. 125	0	722	:		* 1 4	:	1	:	:	:	;	1		, in	:	:	:	:	1,539
Chena		*	60	;	1,536	1,544	:	66	30	275	3,	438	:	80	-	1	:	400	:	10,073	0	:	22,140
Other grains .	2,639	9,654	177	4,915	49,305	06,670	1,484	928	425	63,938		112,101	1,424	27,158	4,9do	12,594	874	4 07 4	*	2,815	177	366	217,574
Pulses (kharif)	320	27	100	:	100	577		-	:	:	:	:	1,224	125	2	53	;	* * *	:	1,049	:	:	36108
(Gram	338	826	413	1,196	1,697	4,200	65	199	873	T,378	2,218	4,733	1,444	17,833	874	3.552	163	*	88	202	121	103	33,700
Pulses Peas	1	2,394	0,711	2,027	;	14,132	**	269	4,172	1,036	1,123	4,500	3,174	377	:	35	89	40	:	100	:	:	22,53
_	:	i	:	80	18,	90	7		61	O	9	60	:	10	000	京	:	;	:	10	1	ł	22
Masur	210	7	99	S	:	777	4.2	:	9 9 9	:	-	-	12107	.:	77	857	8	142	23	1,021	0	* * *	4,275
Fodder crops	618	126	3,017	837	. 1	5,287	:	:	:		90	00	3,024	422	-	00	P)	;	:	o o	:	:	9,343
Fibres : Cotton, &c.	463	1,426	2, 61	8,039	8,121	21,110	246	990	98	T,157	200	2,323	394mB 2	23,015	60	:	7	71	:	=	:	re-	40,000
Dres : Indigo. &c.	083	12,821	8,029	21,310	37,504	80,744	6,353	3,368	28,728	-	24,409	00,067	2.984 =	28,542	353	2	;	:	:	:	:	;	213,304
Drugs : Opium, &c.		-	100	70	201	304	297	1,158	4,583	_	1,033	165,591	202	90	624	192	:	200	0 0	484	:		14,972
Oilseeds	92	647	:	. :	**	21		780	:	:	:	3,8	431	:	4	2,465	MS CS	343		4.074	1	4	10,43
Miscellapsous	2,077	1981	1,602	25.	3,981	11,162	110	1	3:130	5,439	3,677	13,547	2,921	3,127	4,316	198	9	1	:	1,843	50	*	37,002
Total, 1887-88	100,031 103,572		124,528	619'06	90,619 183,157 001,904	P06'100	23,255	26,678	29,038	189,646	102,325	470,942 17	176,243 [1	124,657	24,135	93,694	8,510	15,398	20,536	06e**p	8	1,316	1,631,923
Torat. (896-87	1	9	The Wallandson	090	27. 03.		36.110	900 00	00.743	1	oy. vy	450.003 30	203,429	122,096	8,608	78,554	4,183	12,472	31,087	86,200	300	Ē	1,478,003

H. W. CONDUITT, Ash. Srcy. to Gost., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS Civil Works—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

-			AREA	UNDER MAND.						AREA
		Total Street	COM	MANU.	FASL	KHARIF, 4	887-88.	FASI	RABT, 188	7-88.
Number.	Collectorates	NAME OF WORK.	Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.		rison with 5-87.	Total Acres.	In compa	Decrease.
Z	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8	9	10	11
1									41	
1	AHMEDABAD	Háthmati Canal	44-744	28,840	1,355	308	124	1,432		248
3)	Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	2,410	695	244	3		67
3	1	Hartila Tank	584	527	- 142	116	***	107	40	*
4	KHANDESH	Mukti Reservoir . {Lower Panjhra }	13,117	12,627	288	gere ii	52	174		159
5		Mahasya Tank	4,093	3,912	53	82	.,,,	354	71	-
6		Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	389	66		948		92
7) (Palkhed Canal	28,832	23,466	600	25		605	48)	114
8	NASIK ,	Wadali Canal , Kadwa River Works.	3,486	2,433	44	***	100	124	57	
9) (Ojhar Tambat Canal	8,055	6,824	99	19	***	107	•••	97
10	1	Ojhar Canal	23,724	20,088	392		67	239	971	127
11	AHMEDNA- GAR.	Lakh Canal)	29,913	22,760	123	***	61	48	1	
12) (Bhátodi Tank	*15,126	*12,124	579	200		623	891	
13	1 (Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	6,243	205		1,902		911
14		Kásurdi Tank	597	478	86	8	***	64	•••	54
15	Poona	Mátoba Tank	10,700	7,133	731		4	116		463
36		Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	383	144		388	3	
17		Bhádalvádi Tank	1,900	1,520	293	125		96	15	

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation.

ON NEW WORKS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1887-88.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1887-88.

RRIGAT	ED.		of In-	RAIN	FALL.	De-	
WHO	LE YEAR I		Jo a Si			188 of	
Total	In compa 188	rison with 6-87.	Percentage of crease or crease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of In- crease or De- crease in 1837-88.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	- 19
6				K. 28'80 R. 0'41	20°85 1°86	14.04	
2,787	60	Just	2	T. 29'21	22'71	-22	At Parántij.
			1	K. 31'88 R. 0'41	24'67	- 20	Mr. pr. 1 religions
2,413	628	-	35	T. 32*29	25'64	-20	Rainfall at Ahmedahad.
	DE L	//		K. 21'05 R. 11'85	24'21 6'86		
249	156	444	167	T. 32'90	31°07	-6	
				K. 23 92 R. 5 63	29°39 8°45		
462		213	-31	T. 29'55	37'84	28	Rainfall at Mukti Tánk,
- 37	100		1	K. 31'86 R. 7'24	97°43 2°83		
407	93		30	T. 39'10	30'26	23	
			A Part	K· 28·14 R. 8·25	25'48 8'49		
1,337		26	-2	T. 36'39	33'97	-6	
		30		K. 31'11 R. 5'91	10,32		
1,205			-7	T. 37'02	29'16	-21	
1,403		89		The second			12.00
168	***	43	-20	K. 14°60 R. 8°84	18·58 8·56		
230				T. 23'08	27'14	17	At Niphád.
205	***	78	-27	K. 14'96	77710		
1	54.5			R. 9'90	12,18		ALCOHOLD A SHORE
631		194	-24	T. 24'86 K. 17'71	18.14	. 10	Rainfall at Ashwi
			100	R. 14'38	15'51		
170		бо	-26	T. 32'09	33.65	. 5	
		QUE :		K. 25 74 R. 16'50	16.52 8.40	1	
1,202	398		49	T. 42*24	24'95	-41	These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhatodi Tank.
				K. 17'12 R. 14'39	24'24	100	
8,145		706	-8	T. 31'51	31'26		Figures of rainfail are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was, in 1886-87, K. 8'01, R. 9'85, T. 17'86, in 1887-88, K. 8'50, R. 4'16, T. 12'66. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 6set mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanka, reanestively.
		15.00	A STATE OF	K. 6'97 R. 8'33	9'66 ' 3'95	lave.	mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanka, respectively.
150	***	• 46	-23	T. 15'30	13.61	-21	
1,790	0/4/21	42.5		K. 11'97 R. 13'28	13'49 11'00		
847		467	-36	T. 25°35	24'49	-3	44.0
1 25		0.000	1	K. 13'53 R. 14'87	13.54	1300	
771	147		24	R. 14'87 T. 28'40	17'91		
		841		K. 18'12	20'70	-37	
383	6	a pic of		R. 11'50	3'47		
203	140	***	58	T. 29'62	24'17	-18	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

		V.	AREA	UNDER						ARE
			COM	MAND.	FASL	KHARIF, 1	887-88.	FASI	RABI, 188	7-88.
	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORKS.	Gross	Irrigable			rison with	Total	In compa	rison with
Number.			Acres.	Acres.	Total Acres.	-	Decrease.	Acres.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	D.
			1	-	34,15	E112-H	-		200	
					1		7.744			
18	POONA	Nira Canal ,	98,954	84,129*	2,765	1,057	ast.	2,763	9	***
				- 134	- 15			7	1 3	
19	1 1	Ekrák Tank	17,152	15,320	1,356		g 174	757	221	*11
					1				1	TOTAL .
20	SHOLAPUR .	Koregaon Tank.	Survey n	t made.	53	28	***	321	6t	(
	r - r						7		1000	
		Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	585	140	***	373	50	***
21	100	The state of the s								1
		Mhaswad Tank	25,240	20,1920	1,717	1,100	144	2,144	1,417	
92	SHOLAPUR AND SATARA.	Managwad rank	231240		.,,,,	-				1
	1		E 570	0.410					959	
23	BIJAPUR .	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	3	***			- 19	
	a/ III									1
24	1	Revari Canal	3,813	3,624	207	56	***	547	15	· ····································
						1		1		1 14
25		Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	587	1 100	151	574	56	
26		Pingli Tank .)								
		Upber Man River Works,	6,786	5,966	558	6	***	486	43	***
27		Gondoli Canal .)						170	1-12	
	SATARA .								1.80	
	1			*						. 215
28		Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	739	365		337	***	363
									1	
29		Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	247	47	****	60	6	
٠.					1	1 33			1000	1
30	1	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	1,507	A33	234	1,055	441	339
60	St.					1 1	1			5.0
31	BELGAUM .		. 18,668	16,663	1,355	128		727	135	
			1		1	1	4 -14	1772		To all
44	1	Dámbal Tank	3,955	3,885	33		24	25	14	101
32			38933	3,003	33			-5		
	Duaren)	Madag Tank				100	133		134	1
33		Medieri Tank	. 2,045	1,052	493	37	89	13	13	21
			1	E I			1	100		100
35	7	Amundi Tank	1,800	1,800	ng	52	***	58	38	240
	1		5,82,805	4,53,971	26,548	4,003	441	17,756		600

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1887-88 -continued.

WHOLE YEAR 1887-88.			age of In-	RAINFALL.		- C 22		
						age or	Remarks.	
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1886-87.		Percentage of crease of crease,	1886-87.	1887-88.	Percentage of In- crease or De- crease in 1887-88.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19'	
				1.4	MATERIAL SE			
				K. 9'55 R. 14'45	8,30	4.7	 The increase in the acreage commanded is due to ex- tension of canal and completion of certain distribu- taries. 	
5,52R	1,066	844	24	T. 24'00	24'14†		† Average for Pimpei, Vadgaon, Pandhara and Baramati	
	L. I		100	K. 21'75 R. 14'39	32'91 5'16			
2,113	47	+10	2	Т. 36'14	38'07	5		
				K. 36'32 R. 10'21	29'30	100	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	
274	*89	711	48	T. 46 53	31'63	-32		
				K. 22'34 R. 8'51	16*88 5*18		La la la call 7/ y a kind	
958	190	***	25	T. 30.85	22'06	-28	(The land under command of Canal No. 2 has no been surveyed, and the areas are the same as thou	
				K. 16'94 R. 14'76	16'32	171	shown in the last year's return, being areas unde	
3,861	2,517	11/1	187	T. 31'70†	22'82†	-28		
			1	K. 13'08 R. 8'06	13'18	-		
3	100		-	T. 2114	22'82	8		
		1		K, 15'15 R, 10'55	25°33 8°30	1		
754	71	.,,	10	T. 25'70	33'63	31		
254		1 3		K. 17'46 R. 16'95	22'65 8'33	1		
1,161		95	-8	T. 34'41	30.08	-9		
			1	K. 9*78 R. 11*78	14'05			
			.]	T. 21°56	26*24	21	Piagli rainfall.	
1,044	46	***	5	K. 11'26 R. 9'79	14'65	9 17	1/2	
			1	T. 21'05	26'14	. 2	Gondoli do.	
		100		K. 13'34 R. 14'60	13'41 7'83			
1,076		2		T. 27'84	21'24	-2		
1,070				K. 18'70 R. 7'40	26°26 5°74	1		
307	53	454	21	T. 26'10	38,00	-1	6	
307	33		3 -100	K. 13'19	20°87 10°68	100		
2,562		563	-18	R. 9'95 T. 23'14'	31.22	,	16	
21002	1	303		K. 19'06	12'25			
2,082	263		14	R. 12'92 T. 31'98	23712	-2	8	
2,003	203			K. 11'15	8.30			
58		10	-14	R. 5'31 T. 16'46	8'70			
30				K. 17'86	12'63	199		
-0.		Tere.		R. 6'96 T. 24'82	12'31	-		
78;	A STATE OF	· m	-81	K. 10'53	7'95			
				R. 7.88	7.96	_ \ -r	*	
22	7 80	0 111	82	1. 18'41	15'91			
44,30	4 3,40	1	8	28'81	26'35	53 24		

Note.-Figures in block in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.